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FOR JOHN KELLY'S SAKE

THE "REUNITED" DEMOCRACY AT SARATOGA.

GATHERING OF THE BOURBON FACTIONS—JUDGE RAPALLO AND WILLIAM C. RUGER THE MOST PROMINENT CANDIDATES FOR CHIEF-JUDGE—THE QUESTION OF EXPEDIENCY—TAMMANY'S MEMBERS OF THE STATE COMMITTEE.

SARATOGA, Sept. 27.—Deserted by all but a few lingering guests, Saratoga was, until this afternoon, a dreary place as compared with what it was two weeks ago. Since 12 o'clock the United States Hotel and Congress Hall have been thronged with Democrats, gathering here from far and near to please John Kelly and to nominate a candidate for Chief-Judge of the Court of Appeals. Never before, perhaps, did a State Convention ever indulge in so much "bounce" as this one has done. One would suppose, after listening to the conversation of delegates met in the halls or on the streets that the business for which they were sent here was to congratulate each other on the magnificent prospects of success presented to the Cincinnati candidates, and not to make John Kelly completely "regular," and nominate a Chief-Judge. Irving Hall and Tammany Hall Democrats are both here in force. The Irving Hall Democrats are at the United States, while Tammany has its quarters at Congress Hall. Up to a late hour, after diligent inquiry among delegates from all parts of the State, it is impossible to say who will be the candidate for Chief-Judge of the Court of Appeals. Among the first delegates to get here were Mr. William Beach and Mr. Alfred Wilkinson. They came to urge the nomination of William C. Ruger, of Syracuse, the orator who was chosen to speak for John Kelly at Utica, and who was afterward mercilessly stamped upon by John R. Fellows. Mr. Ruger's friends came here boasting that he could get 130 votes on the first ballot. They have industriously objected to the proposition to nominate Judge Rapallo, and for a reason that suggests just the faintest suspicion of the honesty of all the brag about the certainty of carrying this State in November. While the talk is all about the importance of keeping Judge Rapallo off the ticket in order to get another Judge and a majority of the court, the real anxiety seems to be about the availability of Rapallo as a candidate. If Rapallo is nominated and beaten, then the Chief-Judgeship goes to the Republicans and Gov. Cornell will have the opportunity of naming Judge Folger's successor. Without saying anything about their fears that they will lose the State, the Democrats have evinced a disposition to hold fast to what they have, and to disappoint Judge Rapallo's friends by naming a new man.

There are four or five candidates ready to be handed in, and all are willing to be nominated. Westchester would like to have Calvin Frost nominated, believing that the court should contain another Judge acquainted with and representing the interests of the Metropolis. The Albany and some of the Tammany Hall men suggest Samuel Hand. Steuben County will name George B. Bradley, who was beaten by Judge Danforth, but Bradley's friends are so feeble in the advocacy of their man that there seems little probability of his nomination. When the Irving Hall men came here this morning they were for Rapallo. Since their arrival, and after consultation with the other delegates who had arrived, they have stopped talking about Rapallo so positively. Mr. Thomas Costigan, Mr. W. C. Whitney, Mr. Maurice J. Power, and Mr. Hubert O. Thompson, all of whom had concluded that Rapallo was the coming man, now say that it wouldn't be wise to "run the risk." For people who are confident of making a clean sweep, who talk about 50,000 majority for Hancock, a majority in the Assembly and an increased number of Congressmen, this suggestion of a risk strikes one as somewhat inconsistent. As soon as Irving Hall appeared ready to take Ruger, the Tammany braves stopped talking, or modestly hinted that Ruger might do, while the report got around that Mr. Schell and Mr. Kelly were determined to have Rapallo, but did not want to declare for him for fear the Anti-Tammany men and their Tilden sympathizers in the State would straightway take up Bradley or Hand or Augustus Schoonmaker.

The Tammany men went into caucus at 8 o'clock this evening in the reading-room of Congress Hall. Mr. Kelly sat at the head of a table in King-like state, grim, taciturn, and dictatorial. His henchman, Edward Gale, sat near by, taking such names as Kelly dictated for committees that were arranged, while Gen. Spinola, Col. Roberts, Commissioners Gorman, Lane, and Nichols, with about 100 delegates and "heelers," stood about to catch the words of wisdom that might chance to fall from the master's mouth. The caucus had decided to name ex-Lieut.-Gov. Dorsheimer, S. S. Cox, and John H. Strahan as their preferences for members of the Committee on Resolutions, and had selected a committee to name their representatives on the other committees to be formed, when Mr. Kelly brought up the question of the additional members to be appointed on the State Committee. He had heard, he informed the committee, that the State Committee would accept the nomination of three representatives on each of the standing committees, and that a fourth should be decided upon in a consultation with the Anti-Tammany men. While preparations were being made to send a committee to the State Committee, Mr. T. F. Grady and Mr. "Ed." Kearney came in, fresh from the State Committee, to announce that Tammany would be allowed to name five additional members of the State Committee at large, and that those members should be "permanent." This was taken as meaning that these additional members shall vote and be equal in all respects to the present members of the committee. The Tammany *delegates had now another point. They did* not waste time in bragging among themselves that they had scored another gain over Irving Hall, but immediately named as their members of the State Committee Augustus Schell, John Kelly, Erastus Corning, Edward Kearney, and William Purcell. Then they named a committee of eight to settle the matter of odd delegates with Irving Hall, and adjourned. The five committeemen appear to be all Kelly men, but Mr. Purcell says the list consists of four Kelly men and a Robinson man, meaning himself. Sure enough, he opposed Robinson's nomination bitterly. He says that he supported the ticket, has always been on good terms with both the factions, and probably owes his place on the committee to his "impartiality."

During the evening a body of Democrats calling themselves the "Albany Phalanx" came into Saratoga behind a brass band, and marched to the Adelphi Hotel. They were dressed in a sort of citizen uniform, blue coats and trousers and high drab hats, and each man wore on his coat a gorgeous purple and gold badge, with gilt fringe an inch or two deep. They were so famously gotten up as to excite ridicule from their "short-hair" associates from New-York, and the fact that they had gone to a separate house and given out that they were representative Robinson men did not give them more favor in the eyes of the harmonizers of Tammany Hall.

The State Committee was in session until 11 o'clock. The roll of delegates was made up, and the contests in Oneida, Wayne, and two other counties were considered. It seems probable that the contests will all be disposed of before the convention meets. The Oneida delegates settled theirs after a fashion which the New-York Democrats established. A proposition was made to determine which side should go in by "flipping" a cent, and this little lottery was put in practice on the piazza of the United States Hotel, to the great delight of an assembled crowd. The State Committee decided to recommend Rufus W. Peckham, of Albany, for temporary Chairman. It is expected by everybody that he will be continued as permanent Chairman, and that the convention will do its work in one session.

There have been no consultations upon candidates, and, after a canvass of the delegates, it is impossible to reach any conclusion or hazard any prediction. Judge Rapallo is the strongest candidate mentioned, but it is possible that he may be abandoned from motives of expediency. The gabble about harmony is continued. By the way, the last thing THE TIMES's correspondent heard at the United States Hotel was this remark by a well-known Irving Hall Democrat: "Harmony to-night and to-morrow; then we'll go home and fight. It's bound to come, and don't you forget it."

All the delegates and outsiders here were drawn together at midnight by serenades given by the Albany "Phalanx" to the Brooklyn and Tammany delegations. Rose-colored speeches were made by Dorsheimer, Apgar, Darius Ogden Bradley, and Col. W. R. Roberts, Mr. Kelly having gone to bed, in which frequent references were made to "love" and "love-feasts" and glorious victories about to perch on Democratic banners. The crowd was small, at no time numbering 500 persons.

THE GREAT WARREN MEETING.

GEN. GRANT AND SENATOR CONKLING TO BE PRESENT—A GRAND OUTPOURING OF REPUBLICANS EXPECTED.

WARREN, Ohio, Sept. 27.—Gen. Grant and Senator Conkling will certainly be in Warren to-morrow, and if rain does not come the largest political gathering ever seen in North-eastern Ohio will greet them. Gen. Garfield, in view of the character of the occasion, will not be here; nor is Gen. Arthur looked for, although his name has been mentioned in connection with the meeting. Gen. Grant leaves Chicago to-night. He will reach Cleveland in the morning and arrive here before noon. Senator Conkling is expected to-night. He will be the guest of State Senator Perkins. The town is filling up already, and scores of special trains are announced for to-morrow. An inclosed wigwam 175 feet long by 100 wide has been erected, and the city has been elaborately decorated. The enthusiasm is at fever heat, and, judging from this fact, the vote for Garfield will be immense in his own district.

NEWS AT HEAD-QUARTERS.

CHEERING NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE STATE—ENGLISH'S BARREL IN INDIANA.

The Republican State Committee are in receipt of cheering news from the southern tier of counties, including Tioga, Chemung, Steuben, Allegany, &c. The Republican mass-meetings are more largely attended and enthusiastic than in any campaign for many years, and a very large increase in Republican majorities in November is predicted. The news from St. Lawrence and the northern counties is also of the most cheering character. Among the visitors to the committee rooms yesterday was Charles G. Fall, of Boston, who has come on to enter the campaign in this State, and has put himself at the service of the committee for the first two weeks in October. Mr. Fall comes highly recommended for his oratorical abilities by Wendell Phillips. The Hon. S. S. Burdett, of Washington, a first-class speaker, is also about to enter the campaign in this State, commencing the 1st of October.

The National Committee is in receipt of news from Indiana that the Democrats are raising heaven and earth to carry the State at the October election, and are relying solely on the lavish use of money in the last two or three days before election. English's barrel, which has been so tightly bunged up during the campaign, to the great grief of the Democrats, has merely been held in reserve for the final struggle, and is expected to disgorge a perfect flood of greenbacks on election day. John I. Davenport was at the head-quarters last evening, and received a dispatch from S. W. Dorsey, from Indianapolis, saying that all the Western papers are printing telegrams from New-York, stating that Davenport was going to Indiana to take charge of the canvass and instruct the United States Marshals in their duty. Mr. Davenport replied to the dispatch, saying there was not a word of truth in the statement; that he had not been in Indiana for nine years, and was not going there this year, having quite enough to do to attend to his official duties here.

ENTHUSIASTIC BUSINESS MEN.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 27.—The business men of this city held an enthusiastic meeting here to-night to organize a business men's Garfield and Arthur club. George H. Ely, a prominent iron merchant, presided, and telling speeches were made by R. R. Perkins, of the Merchants' National Bank; R. B. Lockwood, who was nominated for Congress by the bolting Republicans, but afterward withdrew; Congressman Townsend, ex-Congressman Parsons, Amasa Stone, of the Lake Shore Railroad; Daniel P. Eells, President of the Second National Bank, and others. Resolutions were adopted favoring the present tariff system and financial policy of the *Administration, and praising the stability of the* Government. All resolved to close their places of business on election day and pull off their coats for work.

FRENCHMEN IN POLITICS.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 27.—The convention of French residents of the United States, held every fourth year, will meet here on Oct. 5 and 6, to discuss the advisability of joining either political party, and securing naturalization. Two or three hundred delegates are expected.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE ADVOCATES.

FORT PLAIN, N. Y., Sept. 27.—The Woman Suffrage State Committee opened its canvass of Montgomery County by a meeting in the school-house here. It was attended by many influential ladies. Dr. Morgan Snyder presided, and Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake was the leading speaker.

THE CONTEST IN POLITICS

THE CONGRESSIONAL TICKET IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

ALL THE NOMINATIONS NOW MADE—REPUBLICANS SURE, WITH A FAIR COUNT, OF THREE DISTRICTS—EARNEST WORK NEEDED.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 27.—The Fourth Congressional District Republican Convention met at Chester, on Sept. 24, and nominated A. Blythe, of Greenville, as Representative to Congress. This closes the Congressional nominations. It has already been mentioned in THE TIMES that, with even a reasonably fair show, at least three of the five Congressmen can be elected by the Republicans, and the following figures will show that there exist good grounds for this assertion. Probably the fairest election ever held in this State occurred in 1872, when the Democrats nominated R. B. Carpenter, a Republican, for Governor, and M. C. Butler for Lieutenant-Governor. In that year the First District, composed of Chesterfield, Marlboro, Darlington, Sumter, Georgetown, Williamsburg, Marion, and Horry, gave a Republican majority of 6,163. This majority has undergone no change except such as occurs through the passage of time, and there is no visible reason why, with a fair election, the Republicans should not carry the district this Fall. The Republican nominee is Samuel Lee, of Sumter, one of the ablest, and, at the same time, most honest and respected colored men in the State. His opponent is the present incumbent, J. S. Richardson.

The Second District, composed of Charleston, Orangeburg, and Clarendon, in the same year gave 9,987 Republican majority. In 1874 the Democrats made no nomination. In 1876 R. H. Cain defeated M. P. O'Connor by 5,314 majority. In 1878 ballot-box stuffing and "tissue" ballots gave O'Connor the seat, and unless proper precautions are taken the same methods will again be employed in this election. With a fair election and honest count E. W. M. Mackey, the Republican nominee, will carry the district by at least 6,000 majority. The Democrats renominated O'Connor.

The Third District comprises Oconee, Pickens, Anderson, Abbeville, Newberry, Richland, Lexington, and Laurens Counties. In 1872 the district gave a Republican majority of 5,314. In 1874 this majority was reduced to 3,558, and in 1876 and 1878 the Republican nominees were counted out. There can be no doubt that with anything approaching a fair election Gen. Stallbrand, the Republican nominee, would be elected, but fairness and justice are out of the question in most of the counties named. D. Wyatt Aiken, the erratic genius who now occupies the seat, will most probably be returned by the old method.

The Fourth District, composed of Union, Spartanburg, Greenville, York, Chester, Lancaster, Kershaw, and Fairfield Counties, had, in 1872, 3,666 Republican majority. In 1874 A. S. Wallace was re-elected by 1,997 majority. In 1876 Wallace was counted out, and in 1878 the Republicans made no nomination. The present Republican nominee, A. Blythe, is one of the most popular men in the district with both political parties. He is a lawyer by profession and has an immense family influence, which will secure him a fair count. His chances for election over the present incumbent, J. H. Evins, are considered good.

The Fifth District contains the Counties of Colleton, Beaufort, Barnwell, Edgefield, Aiken, and Hampton. In 1872 this district gave a Republican majority of 9,941. In 1874, Smalls (Republican) defeated Epping (Independent Republican) by 13,291 votes. Despite ballot-box stuffing and intimidation, Smalls defeated Tillman (Democrat) in 1876 by 1,348 majority, and in 1878 Smalls was counted out. The latter's renomination in this campaign was, to say the least, injudicious. His name is too intimately connected with the unsavory transactions of the past to be of any practical value in this election. His nomination is generally condemned by Republicans, and a proper regard for decency would cause him to withdraw. G. D. Tillman, whose reputation seems equally besmirched, was renominated by the Democrats. A few days ago, at Edgefield, he said at a meeting: "From what I have seen in the lower part of my district, I must say that if it is to have a Democratic Representative next year it will have to be by the vote of Edgefield." When it is remembered that M. C. Butler admitted, during the present canvass, that Edgefield has a Republican majority, it can easily be seen how he expects to be elected. Unless something at present unlooked for occurs, Edgefield will be found equal to the occasion.

With an intelligent Supervisor and clerk at each precinct and a few courageous Deputy Marshals, the Republicans are sure of the First, Second, and Fourth Districts. Owing to the lawless and unscrupulous character of most of the Democrats in the Third and Fifth Districts, it will be impossible thoroughly to canvass the counties, and they must be classed among the doubtful. The *News and Courier*, in alluding to THE TIMES's telegram of Sept. 18, says: "Where the 'respectable and responsible citizens' are to come from is not mentioned." It is presumable that if sufficient respectable and responsible citizens cannot be found among the Republicans of South Carolina to act as Supervisors, clerks, and witnesses, other Republican States will gladly loan them a few.

NEW-JERSEY REPUBLICANS.

THIRD DISTRICT CONGRESSIONAL CONTEST—BANNER-RAISING IN ROSELLE.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Sept. 27.—The Republicans of the Third Congressional District, embracing the counties of Union, Middlesex, and Monmouth, will hold their convention to nominate a candidate for Congress to oppose Miles Ross in this city to-morrow. The Republicans of the district are confident of carrying it this Fall. Miles Ross is now running for his fourth term, and his renomination has created much bad feeling throughout the district. He was elected two years ago by a majority of only 800, and the Republican candidate ran several hundred behind his own ticket. By the rule of rotation, which is generally observed here, Monmouth County is entitled to the nominee this year. Sherman B. Oviatt, Speaker last Winter of the Assembly, and Chilian Robbins, formerly a Judge in the Monmouth County courts and now a member of the Republican State Executive Committee, are the only men thus far mentioned for the nomination. Both are from Monmouth County.

ROSELLE, N. J., Sept. 27.—A Republican flag was raised and the campaign opened at Roselle this evening. There was also a torch-light procession, participated in by clubs from all neighboring towns and cities. On Thursday evening the Republicans of Plainfield will hold a meeting in the wigwam, at which an address will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. J. H. Vincent. A torch-light procession will follow the meeting.

DEMOCRATIC SPLIT IN OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Sept. 27.—There is a *serious division in the Democratic ranks in the* First Assembly District of Oswego. The District Convention, which met here on Sept. 21, was controlled by the Kelly or anti-Tilden branch of the party, and the three delegates sent to the State Convention—Charles Rhodes, Willard Johnson, and W. A. Poucher—were all of that stripe. The Tilden men asked for one delegate, but their request was disregarded. The result was a call for another convention, signed by 16 well-known Tilden Democrats. The convention was held to-day, every town and ward being fully represented, and comprising many of the influential Democrats in the district. Resolutions were adopted denouncing the first convention as being largely composed of men who had been acting openly for four years with the opponents of the Democratic Party, and stating that regular Democrats were openly and insultingly ignored therein. Bartholomew Lynch, W. B. Nelson, and B. D. Houghton were chosen delegates to the State Convention, and B. D. Houghton was nominated for the Assembly. The feeling is very bitter between the factions, and the Tilden men threaten to make trouble unless their claims are recognized at Saratoga.

CAMPAIGN WORK IN NEW-YORK.

THE CONDITION IN CHAUTAUQUA AND CHENANGO COUNTIES—HOLDING MEETINGS AND RAISING CLUBS.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 25.—The Republican campaign in Chautauqua County shows many encouraging features, and the indications now point to an increase in our usually large majority. The progress of the canvass is marked by vigorous local efforts, and county and town committees are actively at work, and meetings are nightly held in the various towns. In Dunkirk, on Sept. 15, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford spoke at the largest political demonstration ever known in the city, a feature of which was a large torch-light procession of Garfield and Arthur clubs, Boys in Blue, and Young Republican leagues, to which many neighboring towns contributed. In Jamestown, in which place some important defections from the Democratic ranks have already been reported, a large and enthusiastic meeting was held on the evening of Sept. 23, at which speeches were made by ex-Gov. Fenton and the Hon. Richard P. Marvin, late of the Supreme Court and a man of much local popularity and influence. To-night a remarkably enthusiastic demonstration has just been concluded. The meeting was held in the opera-house, which was crowded, many being turned away, and the address was by United States District Attorney A. W. Tenney, who has frequently spoken here before. As this is a manufacturing centre, and a large portion of the voting population is composed of operatives, he spoke at length on the tariff. The manufacturing vote of this place will be almost solidly Republican.

NORWICH, Sept. 27.—The campaign in Chenango County has formally opened, under the auspices of the County Committee, and the result promises to exceed the most sanguine Republican's expectations. The first meeting was held at Greene, on Monday evening last; on Tuesday, one at Mount Upton; Wednesday, at Norwich; Thursday, at Sherburne, and Friday, at Oxford. All these meetings were addressed by Chaplain Searles, of Auburn Prison, whose assignment to this county was especially appropriate, from the fact that he was for several years a Methodist Pastor at Norwich. Each of these meetings was much larger than anticipated. Those at Greene, Sherburne, and Oxford were preceded by fine torch-light parades of the Boys in Blue. Mount Upton has heretofore been a Democratic stronghold, and there has never been a Republican organization there until this year. Now it has a large club and a splendid banner is suspended in front of its rooms. These meetings have been a happy contrast with the assemblages of the Democrats at the same places within a few days, and attest the fact that with proper exertion by the party managers Chenango will do her full share in this campaign. The county and Congressional tickets give excellent satisfaction, and there is little doubt of their election. The Democrats have nominated a ticket which in its make-up is a confession of defeat in advance. The Greenback convention was held in this village yesterday and turned a deaf ear to Democratic appeals for a fusion.

LIBERTY, N. Y., Sept. 27.—The Hon. William W. Hicks, of Florida, addressed the citizens of this place on Friday evening. Mr. Hicks is one of the most emphatic and best speakers that ever visited this place. His remarks had a great effect, and there is a great change among the Democrats already.

SOUTH NYACK, N. Y., Sept. 27.—A Garfield and Arthur campaign club for the district comprising South Nyack and its vicinity, in Rockland County, was organized on Saturday evening, with the Hon. Seth B. Cole as President. This organization has nearly 100 members, all earnest, zealous workers. Their committees are strongly made, and they intend to be heard from during this campaign.

BREWSTERS, N. Y., Sept. 27.—The largest political gathering ever known in this town was held here this afternoon, and was addressed by the Hon. W. W. Hicks, of Florida, for over two hours. He fully maintained his great reputation as an effective speaker. A Garfield and Arthur banner was raised and suspended across the principal street. The Bethel Cornet Band, under the leadership of George E. Ives, of Danbury, the best cornet-player in Connecticut, was present.

PIERMONT, N. Y., Sept. 27.—A Garfield and Arthur campaign club, composed of many good working members, has been formed at this place, with the following officers: E. N. Whiton, President; William Ferdon, I. M. Dederer, J. A. Hopson, S. V. G. Edwards, Vice-Presidents; Charles E. Conklin, Secretary; John W. Blauvelt, Treasurer. The Republicans in this Bourbon county have never before been organized as thoroughly as now, and, unless all signs fail, there will be good results.

DEPOSIT, N. Y., Sept. 27.—The campaign was opened this evening by a very large mass-meeting in Oquaga Hall under the auspices of the Garfield and Arthur club. There was a very fine torch-light procession and parade by Companies A and B of the Boys in Blue. The hall was crowded to its utmost capacity by an enthusiastic audience. The Hon. L. T. Freeman presided. The address was delivered by Burton T. Beach, of New-York City, whose able, forcible, and eloquent remarks commanded the close attention of the great audience for over an hour and a half.

THE CONGRESSIONAL CANVASS.

TROUBLE IN TWO PENNSYLVANIA DISTRICTS—NOMINATED FOR CONGRESS.

SCRANTON, Penn., Sept. 27.—The Democratic Conference of the Eleventh Congressional District will meet at Bloomsburg to-morrow, upon the call of Senator Rowlands, of Pike County, to nominate a candidate for Congress. The district is composed of seven counties, or parts of them, namely, Pike, Carbon, Monroe, Montour, Luzerne, Lackawanna, and Columbia. Each county is entitled to three conferees, and each county has its own candidate. The most prominent are Klotz, of Carbon; Rowland, of Pike, and Dunning, of Lackawanna. It is reported that Klotz has invested a large amount in conferees, and there is great opposition in some of the counties named. He has been endeavoring to cut off Lackawanna and Luzerne Counties with only three conferees between them, as they have only recently been divided, and this has intensified the feeling against him. It looks as if there would be a bolt, with two Democratic candidates in the field in the Eleventh District. The Utopian statesman, Hendrick B. Wright, who failed to receive any regular nomination, has proclaimed himself a candidate for Congress in the Twelfth District, and says he is willing to die with the banner of the Labor Party wrapped around him. This announcement has struck terror to the heart of the regular Democratic nominee, D. W. Connolly, and given the Republicans an additional assurance of victory.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 27.—The Democrats of the Second District, in this city, to-day nominated *the Hon. Thomas Allen for Congress.*

CHICAGO, Sept. 27.—The Greenbackers of the Second Illinois District to-day nominated Charles G. Dixon for Congress.

THE LEHIGH VALLEY REPUBLICANS.

ALLENTOWN, Penn., Sept. 27.—The Republicans of the Lehigh Valley, encouraged by the demonstration made in Philadelphia on Saturday last, turned out to-night in large numbers. The parade was headed by the Veteran Garfield and Arthur Club of this city, numbering 300, and the event has eclipsed any previous one made by either party. The city was illuminated and the various factory whistles blown. Speeches were made by Gen. Adam A. King, of Baltimore, and others, and it was late in the evening when the meeting was dismissed.

DEADWOOD, Dakota, Sept. 27.—The first annual fair ever held in the Black Hills closed yesterday after a week's very successful run. The exhibits were large and varied and the prizes liberal.

TURKEY DEFYING EUROPE

THE ALBANIAN CAUSE OPENLY ESPOUSED.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION THAT AN ADVANCE ON DULCIGNO WILL BE REGARDED AS A DECLARATION OF WAR—RECKLESSNESS IN THE SULTAN'S PALACE.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—A correspondent at Gravosa telegraphed at 5 o'clock Sunday evening as follows: "Yesterday the Prince of Montenegro received an official intimation from the Porte that an advance on Dulcigno would be regarded as a declaration of war. The Prince consequently has telegraphed to Admiral Seymour that he is not prepared, without the aid of the land troops of the powers, to attack the Albanians, reinforced, as they are, by Turkish regulars and artillery." The correspondent adds: "This step of the Porte must be regarded as tantamount to a declaration of war against Europe, as the powers can never submit to disperse the fleet on the mere fiat of the Sultan."

The *Daily News* this morning, in a leading article, says: "Though France may possibly not take part in the bombardment of the Turkish position, she will not withdraw her ships or dissociate herself morally from the enterprise."

A Constantinople correspondent telegraphs as follows: "The spirit of reckless defiance is becoming more and more intense at the Palace. For several days past the Sultan has refused to listen to any objections made by his Minister to the policy which he has adopted, and he has issued an order that any officer who shall be heard expressing a contrary opinion shall be dismissed and exiled. Never before, since the time of Mahmoud the Terrible, has such an order been issued."

A correspondent at Ragusa, under date of Sunday evening, says: "A trustworthy report has just reached me that, in consequence of the arrival of a French courier, the fleet will not start for Dulcigno for 48 hours."

The *Globe* this evening says: "We understand that an indignation meeting, under influential auspices, will be held this week against the un-English development of the Ministry's foreign policy in connection with the naval demonstration in Turkish waters."

A dispatch from Berlin to Reuter's Telegram Company says Montenegro has asked for a postponement of action against Dulcigno beyond Wednesday, in order that she may complete her armaments.

A correspondent at Gravosa, under date of Saturday, says: "The Ottoman frigate Schliemenieh lies off Dulcigno. She will be summoned to withdraw, or, if she offers resistance, must unavoidably be destroyed or sunk."

A Constantinople dispatch says: "The last note of the Porte refusing to surrender Dulcigno unless the naval demonstration is abandoned was in great part the Sultan's own composition. It required, as a condition for the surrender of Dulcigno, not only that the demonstration be abandoned, but that no demonstration shall be employed in connection with the Greek frontier or any other question, and that no other concession in future shall be demanded for Montenegro."

RAGUSA, Sept. 27.—The Albanians are encamped on the summit of Mount Mazura, where they have formed five lines of intrenchments, connected by covered ways. It is rumored that Mukhtar Pasha has arrived in the vicinity of Scutari. Only one vessel of each nationality will probably go to Dulcigno.

The squadron which is actually to take part in the demonstration will be divided into three columns. The first will be formed of English and Italian ships, the second of Austrian and French, and the third of Russian and German ships.

A conference was held to-day by the Montenegrin Minister of War and the European Admirals, which lasted two hours.

CETTINJE, Sept. 27.—Riza Pasha has informed Prince Nikita that if the Montenegrins assume the offensive, Turkey will regard it as an act of war.

GRAVOSA, Sept. 27.—The Montenegrin Minister of Foreign Affairs arrived last night to confer with Admiral Seymour, and immediately visited the Admiral.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—A correspondent at Ragusa says: "The question is ventilated whether the landing of troops from the fleet would assist the Montenegrins in the occupation of Dulcigno. It is rumored that the Albanians at Scutari have prevented the foreign consuls from leaving the town. The French commander has declined active participation in hostilities."

A dispatch from Constantinople says: "The Ambassadors' reply to the Porte's circular on the Montenegrin question has been delivered to the Porte. The reply declines to grant more time or abandon the demonstration."

A correspondent at Gravosa says a battalion of Turkish regulars has been observed in Dulcigno itself.

RECENT MURDERS IN IRELAND.

LORD MOUNTMORRES'S VIOLENT DEATH—MR. PARNELL ON THE BOYD TRAGEDY.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—A tenant farmer named Sweeney, who was under notice to quit, has been arrested in connection with the murder of Lord Mountmorres, and has been remanded for trial. The murder has caused the greatest sensation in Dublin. It is expected that the affair will induce the Government to take decisive steps to control the utterances of land agitators.

The meeting of magistrates, which was attended by Lord Mountmorres just previous to his death, had passed a resolution calling on the Government to adopt coercive measures in Ireland.

Mr. Parnell, in his speech at the land meeting at New-Ross yesterday, referring to the murder of Mr. Boyd a few months ago, said: "With reference to the sad occurrence of the shooting of a land agent in this neighborhood, I wish to point out that a recourse to such methods of procedure is entirely unnecessary and absolutely prejudicial where there is suitable organization among tenants. I believe that, if Kilkenny County had been organized, young Boyd would never have been shot, because his father, in the face of strong and organized public opinion, would not have ventured to abuse his rights as a landlord."

A meeting of 500 Orangemen at Gilford, County Down, has passed resolutions calling upon the Government to suspend trial by jury in murder cases, and declaring that citizens of the United States and other foreigners abusing the hospitality of the county by denouncing the institutions of the United Kingdom should be expelled.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—Mr. Parnell has left New-Ross for Dublin to hold a special meeting of the Executive Committee of the Land League, at which a scheme for obtaining more detailed information in regard to the management of estates will be discussed. Mr. Parnell states that he does not fear any prosecutions against speakers of the Land League, as they doubtless would be abortive. Illegal drilling continues at Armagh.

THE ANTI-JESUIT CRUSADE.

THE FRENCH RELIGIOUS DECREES TO BE RIGIDLY ENFORCED.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—A Paris dispatch says: "M. Gambetta will start for Switzerland on Tuesday for a month's stay. M. Constans, Minister of the Interior and of Worship, has gone to the Provinces after arranging for the enforcement of the religious decrees. He will return in a week to see what has been done. He has decided to leave the Tribunal of Conflicts to meet as usual in November. Its judgment whether the Jesuit dispersions are the acts of the Executive and beyond the cognizance of ordinary Judges, and amenable only to the Council of State, is looked for on the 25th of November. Meanwhile M. Constans will begin by breaking up orders, like the Passionist Fathers, which are not recognized by the Vatican. He will next disperse the communities that are mostly composed of foreigners, and will, lastly, begin proceedings against the orders not included in these two categories."

dealing with them piecemeal, and by the selection of communities least likely to evoke local sympathy."

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

PARIS, Sept. 27.—Five men have been suffocated while cleaning sewers in this city.

GLASGOW, Sept. 27.—The Glasgow *Herald* says: "Constables have been stationed aboard the Czar's new yacht Livadia, now building at Greenock, in consequence of a reported design to place explosives among the coals on board."

Information of the plot was received from the authorities at St. Petersburg, and afterward from the Police of Geneva. According to these advices, the Nihilists had deputed emissaries to blow up the Livadia, and three men left London a few days ago for Glasgow with two nitro-glycerine clocks, to be placed among the coals, which would explode at a certain time. The coals on the yacht are now being removed for examination, and divers are examining the vessel's bottom.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 27.—A fire broke out to-day among a large number of barges on the Neva, above the bridges. The barges, which were laden with hay, broke loose, and 20 enormous flaming heaps floated down the stream, endangering all the shipping in the river. The Police, however, guided the burning masses clear of the vessels and there was no further destruction of shipping. Forty barges were destroyed.

The *Novoe Vremja* says: "It is rumored that Gen. Todleben has been appointed Chief Inspector of Engineers in place of the Grand Duke Nicholas, and that Gen Tchertkoff will succeed, replacing Gen. Todleben as Governor of Wilna."

LONDON, Sept. 27.—A dispatch from Meschid, Persia, says that Gen. Skobeleff is absent. No fighting is going on.

A dispatch from Copenhagen says: "The Swedish and Norwegian press are heatedly discussing the agitation of a section of the Norwegians for the repeal of the act of union and the establishment of a Norwegian Republic. The Swedish journals maintain that the honor of Sweden is involved, and that strong measures should be employed if necessary. The relations between the King and the Norwegian Storthing are very strained, a large majority having denied the King's right of final veto."

A dispatch from Kandahar says that two officers have been arrested in connection with the defeat of Gen. Burrows by Ayoob Khan. A dispatch from Simla says: "The defeat of Ayoob Khan caused the Ameer, Abdurrahman Khan, the greatest satisfaction, and has had the most quieting effect on the country. Some days previous to the receipt of the news of the defeat a Sirdar circulated a report that Ayoob Khan had captured Gen. Roberts. For this the Ameer caused the Sirdar to be flogged so severely that his life was in danger."

LONDON, Sept. 28.—A dispatch from Meshed reports that Gen. Skobeleff has arrived at Bearma with 20 guns.

A Berlin correspondent says: "The strike among the workmen here, which began recently with the carpenters, has now extended to the turners, weavers, and other workmen, and is assuming a serious phase."

A correspondent at Calcutta telegraphs: "The latest advices from Kabul are that the officers and men of the Kabooli regiments of Ayoob's defeated army have reached Kabul and submitted to the Ameer."

WEAVER WILL HAVE NO FUSION.

AN INDIGNANT RESPONSE TO FRANK HUGHES—THE PLANS IN INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 27.—In answer to Frank Hughes's letter, sent out from Philadelphia last night, denouncing Gen. Weaver for his opposition to the Fusion Electoral ticket in Maine, Gen. Weaver to-day replied as follows:

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 27.

To the Hon. Frank Hughes, Pottsville, Penn.:

I find in the Democratic daily of this city a telegram, signed by yourself and directed to me, concerning my opposition to a division of the Electoral ticket with the Democratic Party in Maine. I have not received a copy through the office, but the same was received in this city last night by a prominent Democratic politician, and as we would naturally expect such a dispatch to be placed in the hands of our enemies, I am inclined to think it is genuine. I am opposed to a joint Electoral ticket with the Democratic Party in Maine or with the Republican Party in West Virginia, as has been requested in that State, and will prevent such action in any section of the Union if within my power. I am just from West Virginia, and, as the people will bear me out, I openly opposed such fusion in every speech delivered there. I am in favor of an open, straight fight against the Democratic and Republican wings of the money power, and have no choice between them. If you have, take your choice and go where you belong. It is impossible for the Greenback Party to overthrow the old parties by forming an alliance with them to place them in power, nor can an honest man have any respect for a party organization that will do so. You, Sir, have the right to differ with me in opinion, but you mistake the sentiment of the Greenback voters of this Nation if you think they are in favor of dividing our Electoral ticket anywhere with either of the old parties. We shall see whether Solon Chase and myself have forfeited our claims to the confidence of the people by the course we have taken in Maine, or whether you have forfeited your standing in the Greenback Party by slandering the men who are risking health, land, even life, in defense of the right, in building up an organization. As to your insinuation that I am actuated by sinister motives in anything said or done by me during the campaign, I denounce you as a slanderer and calumniator. JAMES B. WEAVER.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—A gentleman who arrived here to-day from Indiana, and who has traveled through a considerable portion of that State during the past 10 days, says the Republicans have not since the close of the rebellion been so thoroughly united and determined as they are in the present campaign. There is no dissension in any part of the State, and every Republican is thoroughly aroused to the importance of carrying the October election. The Democrats are counting on receiving large fraudulent accessions from Kentucky, but a system has been devised by which it is believed colonists from that State will be prevented from invading Indiana and assisting the Democrats in October. It appears that the Republicans of Kentucky have perfected an organization by which the entire border will be watched night and day between now and Oct. 12, and all persons crossing the river into Indiana will be reported to the Republican managers of that State. The United States Marshal of Indiana is heartily co-operating with the Vigilants of Kentucky, and it is believed that all persons who cross from Kentucky and who attempt to vote in Indiana in October will be promptly arrested and brought to punishment. This gentleman also reports that the Republicans, while not underrating the strength, determination, and ingenuity of the Democrats, are confident that the Republican State ticket will be elected.

GEN. WEAVER'S MANIFESTO.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 27.—The following is a circular letter addressed to the Greenbackers of the Union by their candidate for President:

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 27, 1880.

To the Greenback-Labor Men Throughout the United States:

I urgently request that you have struck off by the thousand for circulation in each county full extracts from Mr. Bayard's New-York speech, in which he says that the Democratic candidates for President and Vice-President and the Democratic Party are in favor of his bill to destroy the greenbacks, and that they will carry out that policy. Publish the Bayard resolution, with the full extract from his speech, so that the people may know just what it is that the Democratic Party and its candidates are pledged to carry out. The issue is now fully made up. Let every Greenbacker in the Union arouse himself to the real situation and brand as an infamous traitor to our holy cause any man, without regard to his former standing in our party, who attempts to transfer our voters to either of the old parties.

J. B. WEAVER.

NORFOLK, Va., Sept. 27.—R. B. Kellam, rental agent, committed suicide to-day by taking morphine. The cause was financial trouble. His wife is not expected to recover from the shock.

IRISH-AMERICANS' PRIDE

DECLARING THAT THE DEMOCRATS DO NOT OWN THEM.

A DISTINCTIVELY IRISH REPUBLICAN CONVENTION—THE EARNEST WORKERS WHO ATTENDED THE GATHERING—A CONVINCING ADDRESS ISSUED TO THEIR COUNTRYMEN.

SARATOGA, Sept 27.—A few years ago, or even a year ago, the suggestion that there would ever be Irish Republicans bold enough to hold a distinctively Irish Republican convention in this State would have been laughed at by Democrats and probably questioned by Republicans. To one who will stop to think about the matter it will not be found so ridiculous a matter as the Democrats would have people believe, and any one who could have been in the Town Hall in this place this afternoon would have been convinced that there are Irishmen and American citizens who dare to be outspoken and zealous Republicans. This State Convention of Irish-American Republicans, which was brought together mainly through the energy and industry of Mr. Thomas R. Bannerman, of New-York, was a body of earnest, moderate, but enthusiastic men, who attended properly to the business for which they met, and laid the foundation of a structure that is as sure to grow as that the sun is to rise to-morrow. In the convention were such men as Gen. Joseph B. Carr, Secretary of State; Edmund O'Connor, a bright and accomplished lawyer of Binghamton; Judge Dwyer, editor of the Sandy Hill *Herald*, and a zealous and active Republican; John L. Henning, of Saratoga, a man fully in sympathy with the Irish-Republican movement; Gen. Denis F. Burke, of New-York; the Hon. Jules O'Brien, of Erie; P. H. McEvert, of Herkimer, and more than one hundred others, all devoted and enthusiastic laborers in the cause.

The convention was called to order by Mr. Bannerman, and the preliminary organization was effected by the selection of Mr. Henning, of Saratoga, as temporary Chairman, and Daniel O'Connell, of Chemung; Thomas F. Malley, of New-York, and William Mitchell, of Warren, as temporary Secretaries. Committees were appointed as follows:

Credentials—James O'Donnell, of Kings; M. T. Brophy, of New-York; Mark Doherty, of Washington; James Demory, of New-York.

Permanent Organization—T. R. Bannerman, of New-York; John W. Dwyer, of Washington; Timothy Sullivan, of Onondaga; Dennis Daley, of Chemung; P. F. McGrath, of Broome; Dennis M. Husley, of Kings; John White, of Erie.

Platform—P. H. McEvert, of Herkimer; D. Ryan, of Albany; Stephen Moffatt, of Clinton; D. Mahaffy, of Washington; James T. Kelly, of Saratoga; Bernard F. Mullen, of New-York; J. B. Keefe, of Washington; William Hanna, of Kings; James Deering, of Cayuga; Patrick Casey, of Washington; Thomas Reynolds, of St. Lawrence.

Address—John Dwyer, of Washington; J. B. Carr, of Troy; Dennis B. Keeler, of Onondaga; Thomas S. Sands, of Kings; T. R. Bannerman, of New-York; J. B. Carmody, of Washington; Owen Gavagan, of Cayuga; T. J. Nevill, of Monroe; Denis F. Burke, of New-York; Thomas Preston, of Saratoga; Isaac J. McCabe, of New-York.

A pleasing interruption of the motion to take a recess was the reading of letters from Michael Piggott, of Quincy, Ill., and Michael Kerwin, of New-York, and dispatches from Thomas H. O'Brien, of Troy, R. H. Hunt, of Kansas City, and John C. Hennessy, of New-York, all full of cordial encouragement of the objects of the convention. After the recess Mr. Stephen Moffatt, of Clinton, was made permanent Chairman, accepting the honor in a speech glowing with expressions of confidence in the success of the Republican Party, and of the success of the movement which had just taken organized shape. The other permanent officers were as follows:

Vice-Presidents—John Dwyer, Washington; Denis Ryan, Albany; Edward Breen, Warren; Henry B. Rourke, Oswego, and James F. Kelly, Saratoga. *Secretaries*—Thomas Sands, Kings; Daniel O'Connell, Chemung; T. F. O'Malley, New-York; Edward O'Brien, Washington; Patrick J. McGrath, Broome; Thomas H. O'Brien, Troy; Thomas Reynolds, St. Lawrence; Richard F. Cornell, New-York, and Benjamin B. Hopkins, Kings.

The Committee on Credentials reported that credentials had been presented from 121 Assembly districts. The Committee on Platform reported that the Irish-American Republicans of the State of New-York, through their representatives in convention at Saratoga, Sept. 27, 1880, "do hereby indorse in its entirety the platform of principles adopted by the Republican National Convention held at Chicago on June 7, 1880." The platform continued:

The reasons for this action are:

I. The Republican Party, since its formation to the present hour, has always advocated and defended the same broad principles of liberty which Irishmen have cherished and struggled to maintain during many centuries in the land of their birth, the emancipation proclamation of Abraham Lincoln being but an embodiment of the principles enunciated by Daniel O'Connell, who, with the most exalted ideas of human freedom, refused to accept for the cause he advocated money contributed by people of the Southern slaveholding States.

II. The Republican Party, in enforcing protection for American industry, is entitled to the gratitude and earnest support of every Irish-American in the land, as no people have greater reason to dread the evils which the Democratic doctrine of free trade, if once adopted, would bring upon themselves and their families. In this connection the Irish-American citizens, without regard to party, are earnestly implored to consider calmly and carefully the vital question, remembering that at the present hour the agents of England are traveling throughout the Western States circulating speciously written documents, and expending British gold in their desperate efforts to secure the election of a Democratic President, pledged to enforce a tariff for revenue only, and which, if accomplished, will enable the party to flood our marts with products of pauper labor, and will compel American workmen to engage in competition with the ill-fed, ill-clad, and poorly-paid laborers of Europe.

III. The Republican Party, true to its declaration, has upheld and protected the rights and privileges of all citizens without regard to race, color, or previous condition of servitude. In the first decade of its power it maintained and enforced the equality of a foreigner with a native born citizen, by compelling the English and other foreign Governments, to relinquish the feudal and barbarous claim, once a subject always a subject. During its administrations, its treatment of citizens of foreign birth, in electing them to high positions of honor and trust, has demonstrated that in the management of public affairs it requires on the part of its officials capability, efficiency, and honesty only, while, in conspicuous contrast, the Democratic Party has uniformly proscribed and ostracized our countrymen from the enjoyment of such honors, solely on grounds both un-American and unpatriotic, notwithstanding that without their support the so-called Democratic Party would cease to exist.

IV. And we unequivocally and emphatically declare that it is the mission and purpose of this organization to disseminate among our countrymen the principles of the Republican Party, and not to form a separate and distinct organization for any sectional or mercenary object. Be it therefore

Resolved, That we further declare that the almost unexampled prosperity which we now enjoy is mainly due to the wise and wholesome legislation of the Republican Party, and we sincerely believe that a change of policy at this time would endanger the prosperity and well-being of our whole country, and with full confidence in the patriotism, honesty, and integrity of the Republican candidates, *Garfield and Arthur, we hereby heartily endorse them*, and severally and collectively pledge ourselves to labor assiduously for the success of the principles which they represent.

Then the convention heard and adopted the address prepared by Mr. John Dwyer, of Washington, which is to be submitted to the Irish voters. This address was a full statement of the position and conditions of the men who had come together to declare that they were not only proud of being Irishmen, but equally proud of their adopted country and of the fact that they were Republicans. It gives a sketch of the history of the Republic, showing how Irishmen, in days that are past, have left a record of which those of the present day may well be proud, and how "countless thousands of our people, fleeing from oppression in the land of our fathers, have found liberty, homes, competence, and happiness under the protecting arm of this great Nation, which our own people had helped to found and establish." Coming down to the present day, when "the men who sought to destroy this Nation by the bullet now seek through the [illegible]

cratic Party to control it by the ballot," it continues as follows:

"Let us ask, what has the Republican Party done for the Republic, for us, and for freedom? The Republican Party, holding the reins of government, made this Nation one and indivisible. It broke the chains from the limbs of 4,000,000 human beings, and raised them from the condition of chattels to that of manhood. The mission of the Republican Party was not yet ended. It, in the Pacific Road, placed a band of steel across the continent, cementing the Eastern ocean with the Western. In the Homestead law it gave every poor man who desired it a farm, and made it forever inalienable except by his consent. It gave to every soldier a farm twice as large as to other men. It paid in gratitude for their services to its soldiers, their widows and children, a larger sum in pensions than all other nations combined. The most iniquitous laws ever enacted to enslave and pauperize an industrious people were the free trade enactments of the British Parliament, as far as Ireland is concerned. Previous to the concocting of these measures the silk and woolen trade of the island was in a most prosperous condition. Thousands were constantly employed in these industries, and the prospect for their increase was flattering. Under the operation of the free trade laws the silk and woolen trade was stricken with paralysis, and to this day has not been revived. By the votes of Republicans in Congress a protective tariff is maintained on American manufactures, by which our varied industries are saved from ruinous competition with the outside world. This far-reaching and wise policy has kept the wages of our workmen at a remunerative figure, by which they are enabled to prosper and maintain their families in competence. It has taken under its protection, by carefully nursing him in homes, every honorably discharged soldier who has been maimed in his country's service. While the effete Governments of the Old World have permitted their humble defenders to perish from want when disabled, the Republican Party has enacted laws compelling the wealthy to support the soldiers of this Republic when they need such protection—in their old age. Such, countrymen, is the Republican Party, and some of its deeds.

"What of the Democratic Party? It stood by and held the light while man-stealers riveted tighter the chains of slavery on the black man. It looked on, if it did not aid and abet treason, when treason lifted its hand against the flag and Nation. It proclaimed the Republic destroyed. It sympathized with and received aid and comfort from the hereditary oppressors of the people. It has always been the champion of free trade; is to-day. The Cincinnati platform gives no uncertain sounds on the subject. Its inferences are that the Democratic Party is willing to see the laboring men of this Republic on a par with the ill-fed, ill-paid, and pauperized millions of Europe. It has by terror and intimidation disfranchised whole communities in some States, thus rendering the ballot but a mockery. Through all this our countrymen have supported it. What have they got by it? Nothing but husks. Where has it ever lifted one of our number by a vote of the people to a first-class position of honor and trust? On the contrary, wherever such a free and fervent patriot as Francis Kernan was placed at the head of their ticket in his State, 70,000 Democrats struck him from their ticket for being an Irishman. This is the way they have requited you for your help. Compare it with the Republican Party. That party has placed not only Irish-Americans, but men of every nationality and every color, in her very highest positions. It recognizes manhood wherever found. It has ever been the champion of the oppressed and downtrodden. Our hereditary oppressors have been its enemies. Are to-day.

"Is it not high time that our countrymen wake up to a sense of the true condition of affairs? Shall they continue to give aid and comfort to their own worst enemies? We are glad to be able to say that this shall not much longer continue. We deprecate as much as any one can the formation of destructive sectional organizations in the Republican Party. And we wish to have it distinctly understood that in organizing the Irish-American Republican element of the State, we are not introducing any new-fangled ideas at variance with the principles laid down in the Republican platform. They are all-sufficient for us. But we desire to have it go abroad, throughout the length and breadth of this land, that the Democratic Party, with its disloyal record and fallacious free trade doctrines, does not 'own' the Irish-American voters of the Empire State. We are free American citizens, fully competent and resolved to exercise our judgment without dictation or intimidation from this day forward."

A committee was then appointed, consisting of Isaac J. McCabe, New-York; Dennis Heffernan, Washington; Commodore Mitchell, Kings; Henry P. Rooke, Oswego, and Thomas Preston, Saratoga, to select a State Committee, with a representative in each Assembly district, to carry on the work laid out for the organization. The convention then adjourned, with cheers for Garfield and Arthur, at 5 o'clock. The State Committee is instructed to make a full canvass of the Irish Republican vote of the State, and will enter upon its work with promptness and energy. A mass-meeting, which quite filled the Town Hall, was held this evening. Addresses were made by Gen. D. F. Burke, P. H. McEvoy, and others.

NOTES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27, 1880.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $733,791 77, and from Customs $715,698 86.

The Post Office Department is advised that the Republic of Hayti has announced its adherence to the Paris International Postal Union Convention, and will become a member of the union, April 1, 1881.

Although it cannot be definitely stated at present, it is thought at the Treasury Department that the reduction of the public debt for this month will not fall much short of that of last month, when it exceeded $12,000,000.

Secretary Schurz has, at the request of its Chairman, authorized one member of the Ute Commission to proceed to Washington for the purpose of consulting with the Secretary in regard to securing compliance on the part of the Utes with the terms of the law under which the treaty was negotiated.

Capt. Howgate has telegraphed to St. John, Newfoundland, to try to engage for Arctic exploration one of the vessels employed in the seal fisheries. If he succeeds in securing one he intends to fit it up for an expedition to the North next Spring, in place of the Gulnare, which has been ordered back to Washington.

Gen. Williamson, the Commissioner of the General Land Office, has called a convocation of the Surveyors-General of all the Western States and Territories, in Salt Lake City, Utah, on the 5th of October next. The object of this meeting is to discuss the present method of making surveys, with a view to instituting certain reforms tending to secure better and more permanent work under the present laws. The subject of mineral surveys and monuments will receive special attention at the meeting.

Major Latrobe, Gen. Herbert, and Collector Thomas, of Baltimore, were in this city to-day to invite the members of the Cabinet to be present at the forthcoming celebration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the settlement of that city. They called on Commodore Jeffers, Acting Secretary of the Navy, and asked that several United States men-of-war on the home squadron be sent to Baltimore to take part in the celebration. Commodore Jeffers informed them that the vessels which are to assemble at Hampton Roads for the annual review would be ordered to Baltimore for the purpose desired. He stated that a detachment of marines would also be sent to participate in the celebration. The Baltimore delegation then called on Gen. Drum and asked for a detail of United States troops. Gen. Drum said that the troops at Fort McHenry would be ordered out, and, if possible, the Army would be otherwise represented.

THE PRESIDENTIAL PARTY.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 27.—A dispatch from Yreka says the Presidential party had a reception last evening on its arrival from Redding. A procession, with music, escorted the visitors to town. An illuminated arch spanned Miner-street, and various buildings were decorated with flags and lanterns. The President and Gen. Sherman were received with an address of welcome by Judge Steel. The President thanked the assemblage in a few words, being averse to making speeches on Sunday. Gen. Sherman also spoke briefly.

THE RAYMOND-HILL SCANDAL.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—The case of Jessie Raymond against Senator B. H. Hill, in which the plaintiff claimed $10,000 for alleged seduction, was finally dismissed to-day, under the rules, by the Supreme Court of the District, for failure to print the record. Chief-Justice Cartter, in dismissing the case, said to Mrs. Lockwood, the plaintiff's counsel, that the suit never ought to have been brought, as the alleged offense was no cause of action here.

NEW CADET ENGINEERS.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Sept. 27.—The following passed their examination as Cadet-Midshipmen to-day: E. H. Hayes, Pennsylvania; J. R. Harrell, Louisiana; J. H. Leary, North Carolina; J. V. McPherson, Kentucky; A. B. [illegible], Missouri; J. R. Seymour, Maine; E. H. Smith, Massachusetts; D. H. Terrell, Mississippi; W. B. [illegible], Ohio, and E. Wallen, Connecticut.

FALL OF ROCK AT QUEBEC.

QUEBEC, Sept. 27.—To-day 30 tons of solid rock fell from the cliff at Levis into the road below, and narrowly missed a passing carriage. The road for some time was completely blocked. [illegible]

PRESBYTERIAN DOCTRINES.

THE COUNCIL DISCUSSING CHURCH WORK AND POLICY.

ARGUMENTS ABOUT SENDING DELEGATES TO THE METHODIST COUNCIL—PAPERS ON THE RELATIONS OF PRESBYTERIANISM TO EDUCATION, POLITICS, &C.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 27.—The fourth day's meeting of the Pan-Presbyterian Council was opened with a session in Horticultural Hall this morning, presided over by the Rev. Dr. Brown, of Fredericksburg, Va. The Business Committee reported a resolution in which it was declared that it was inadvisable for the Alliance to appoint delegates to represent it at the Methodist Council to be held in London next year, as requested, as the constitution of the Alliance does not provide for a reciprocation of such correspondence. The resolution gave rise to an extended and spirited discussion, which was participated in by the Rev. Drs. Nelson, of Geneva; Cairns and Mitchell, of Scotland; William E. Dodge, of New-York, and Judge Jones, of Maryland, the tenor of the arguments being that the Alliance should encourage such overtures and extend the hand of fellowship to all who were engaged in the spread of the Gospel and the development of Christianity. On motion of Dr. Prime, the whole subject was recommitted to the Business Committee. The same committee suggested the appointment of a committee to collect information concerning the election and ordination of visiting Elders. The recommendation was adopted, and the Rev. Dr. Knox was made Chairman of the committee. The Business Committee also recommended that the next Council of the Alliance be held in 1884, and that the invitation of the Irish delegates to have the Council meetings held in Belfast be accepted. The resolution was adopted with a rising vote, and Dr. Knox, on behalf of the Irish delegates, returned thanks for the honor. The Rev. Dr. Prime explained that the year 1884 had been selected instead of 1883 for the next Council meeting, on account of the International Exhibition to be held in New-York in the latter year, which would interfere with the attendance of delegates from this side of the water, if the Council were held in the same year.

The Rev. Dr. A. B. Van Zandt, of New-Brunswick, N. J., read a paper on "Creeds." He reviewed the objections usually urged against the acceptance of prescribed formula of belief, that they disparage the Scriptures and check their progress, and argued that these views were based upon a misapprehension of the use of creeds which, he said, were formed not to create, but to express, a belief, and which were not made, but grew. In considering the differences which exist as to the obligations incurred in subscribing to creeds or confessions, the author advised conservatism in the exercise of authority.

The Rev. Dr. T. W. Chambers, of New-York, read a paper on "Bible Revision." He spoke of the errors by which the words of translators had been given as those of Apostles, or even the Lord Himself in the authorized version, and of the changes that have taken place in the English language since the time of King James, as reasons why the book should be submitted to such work as that of the Revision Committee, and argued that the revised version will be willingly accepted by the various persons and communions of the Christian Church, because the work will be regarded as accurate, unhampered by arbitrary restrictions, unsectarian, conservative, undertaken and executed in a reverential spirit, and because its adoption will be optional.

The Rev. Dr. Edward D. Morris, of Cincinnati, read a paper on the subject of "Presbyterianism and Education," and said that, while Romanism trained, Presbyterianism educated; Rome cloistered learning, Presbyterianism diffused knowledge; Rome isolated and specialized its subjects, Presbyterianism enlightened, broadened, and ennobled its subjects. The object of this paper was to inquire into the relations between Presbyterianism and education, what practical manifestations these relations have been given, and what such relations impose upon the Presbyterianism of the day. The session closed with the usual discussion of the papers before the Council.

At the afternoon session, held in the Academy of Music, the Rev. Dr. Roberts, of Utica, N. Y., presided. Principal Kinross, of Sydney, read a paper on the "Condition of Religion in New South Wales." He stated that of the total population of that colony—about 700,000—not one-tenth were Presbyterians, and not one-third attended any place of public worship. He described the school system as one that was unsectarian, but not exactly secular, portions of the Scriptures being committed to the teachers to instruct the pupils in, no pupil whose parent objected being compelled to attend that instruction. Sylvester F. Scovel, of Pittsburg, Penn., followed, with a paper on the "Relation of Presbyterianism to Civil and Religious Liberty." Next to loyalty to Christ, he said there was nothing of which Presbyterians should be prouder than they should be of their identification with civil and religious freedom. The last paper of the afternoon was on the subject of "Religion and Politics," by Prof. Lyman K. Atwater, of Princeton, who argued that man was in every capacity required to do all for Almighty God, and that a statesman or a politician could no more get out of this than he could get out of himself. The State, he said, should not undertake to enforce inward rectitude or its outward manifestations, but should educate the people to higher moral standards by its own adherence to them. There were constitutions that were stronger than written constitutions, and, however desirable it might be to have the Constitution of the country expressly declare allegiance to God, there were many things that marked the United States permanently as a Christian country. It was the province of religion to enter politics. By invitation, Dr. Duff gave the delegates a description of Tasmania, and a brief account of the church work thus far done in that colony.

The evening session was convened in the academy, with the Rev. Dr. Francis Brown Douglass, of Edinburgh, Scotland, as Chairman. The papers of the evening had for their common general topic that of the "Catholicity of Presbyterianism." The Rev. Dr. George C. Hutton, of Paisley, discussed "Presbyterianism in the Mission Field," the object of his essay being to show how churches working in the mission field could co-operate so as to secure the best possible results. The speaker thought that a large systematized union should be formed for the common purposes of all evangelical mission enterprises. With such a plan in force, he argued, missions would cease to be what they too often now seem, rival camps, and would march as under the stars and stripes of a common evangelical flag, or as the rose, thistle, and shamrock of a glorious Christian standard. Principal D. H. MacVicar, of Montreal, read the second paper on the same subject. He defined the term catholicity as that spirit which is opposed to sectarianism, and exercises liberality of tone and view toward all the Churches of God. In the course of his discussion the speaker said that Roman Catholics and Protestant Ritualists had attached such superstitious importance to their rites and ordinances that they had narrowed down the channels of grace to those which flowed through their hands, consigning to ruin all those who did not avail themselves of their services. The Presbyterian Church, more truly Catholic, declared that Christ died, not for one class or denomination, but that He had redeemed all, and that all who called on His name were his.

The Rev. Dr. William H. Campbell, of New-Brunswick, N. J., read the final paper, in which Presbyterian catholicity was considered from the stand-point of the present. Dr. Campbell objected to the practice of applauding which had been frequent during the several sessions, insisting that the place where the Council met became the temple of God, and that outbursts of applause with hands and feet were unseemly. He suggested that the Methodist custom of crying out "Amen," and "Glory be to God," be adopted when the Council and audience desired to express their approval. This advice evoked a round of particularly strong applause, mixed with suppressed laughter. At the close of Dr. Campbell's address the meeting was dismissed.

IN THE ARCTIC SEAS.

CAPT. HOOPER'S REPORT OF HIS CRUISE IN THE REVENUE STEAMER CORWIN.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—The following letter was received at the Treasury Department to-day:

UNITED STATES REVENUE MARINE, UNITED STATES STEAMER CORWIN, ST. MICHAEL'S, NORTON SOUND, ALASKA TERRITORY, July 10, 1880.

Hon. John Sherman, Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to report our arrival at this port on the 7th inst., after a short cruise in the Arctic Ocean. We sailed from here on the 22d of June, and on account of large quantities of ice in the sound to the northward, worked out through the southward, and crossed over Behring Sea, along the north side of St. Lawrence Island, to inquire into the condition of the natives; and at Plover Bay, Asia, where we took on board about 25 tons of coal belonging to the Russian Government. From there we proceeded north, touching at several places on our way, and entered the Arctic Ocean on the 28th of June. We have communicated with the natives on the east and west sides of Behring Straits, and as far north as Point Hope on the American side and Cape Serdze Kamen on the Asiatic side. We have also communicated with most of the whalers now in the Arctic, but can get no tidings of the missing ships. The whalers, without an exception, give it as their opinion that nothing will ever be heard of them.

We have followed the ice-pack around from Cape Serdze Kamen, across the Arctic to Point Hope, and down to Cape Prince of Wales, getting as far north as 69°. The past Winter, although very severe south of the Straits, appears to have been comparatively mild within the Arctic circle. The whalers all pronounce the ice unusually light. After following the ice-pack around, and finding it impossible to get further north, or approach the land near enough to find a harbor, we returned to this place on the 7th for the purpose of filling up with coal, cleaning the boiler, &c. This work has been completed, and we sail at meridian for the Arctic, via places on the north side of the sound which we could not visit before on account of the ice. Kotzebue Sound was full of ice when we came out, but I hope to find it clear on our return. As soon as we can get in there I shall detail an officer, with an armed boat's crew, to keep a lookout for the whisky traders, and go north again as far as Herald Island to continue the search for the whalers. I hope to reach Wrangel Land by the middle of August or 1st of September. We were within 140 miles of it on our recent cruise.

The Corwin works entirely satisfactorily in every way, and all hands are in good health and spirits, and everything on board harmonious.

I shall mail this by the schooner Western Home, belonging to the Western Fur and Trading Company, which leaves for San Francisco in a few days, touching at several places on the mainland and the Aleutian Islands on the way down. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. L. HOOPER,
Captain United States Revenue Marine.

Judging from subsequent reports, received from vessels cruising in the Arctic regions regarding the movements of the Corwin, it is believed by Treasury officers that she is now in the neighborhood of Herald Island or Wrangel Land; and it is thought she will soon be out of the ice, if she comes out this Fall.

A DAY OF SPORT ON THE HARLEM.

INTERESTING RACES AT THE HARLEM ASSOCIATION'S SIXTH OPEN REGATTA.

The sixth open regatta of the Harlem Association for amateur oarsmen took place on the Harlem River yesterday, under the supervision of an executive board appointed from the various clubs having boat-houses on the river, and presided over by R. L. Neville. The trial heats in the pair-oar and junior sculls races were rowed in the forenoon. In the race for pair-oared gigs there were three entries, from the Friendship, the Waverly, and the Nonpareil Clubs, and in the second heat two, from the Nereus and the Columbia College Clubs. The Nonpareil won the first heat in 7:41, the Waverly coming in second, in 7:50. In the second heat, Columbia College bore off the honors—time, 7:08¾—and the Triton crew came in second in 8:04¼. The course in all the contests was the same—one mile straight away from the Columbia College boat-house to Macomb's Dam bridge. The tide was favorable. In the junior sculls trial heats G. D. Philips, of the New-York Athletic Club, won the first, in 8:35¾, and Charles E. Goodhue, of the Harlem Rowing Club, took the second, in 8:25. In the senior sculls first heat H. W. Rodgers, of the Atalanta Boat Club, proved the winner—time, 6:44—Adolph Rave, of the Seawanhaka Boat Club, coming in first in the second heat, in 6:54. The race for the four-oared shells proved a walk-over for the Staten Island crew. Time—6:03.

The best of the races were in the afternoon. In the final heat for pair-oared gigs the Nonpareil crew took the water first, and the Columbias followed. The Triton crew started last, but soon shot to the front, and held the lead throughout the race, winning by one length, in 6:34¼, the Columbia taking second place, in 6:35¼. In the double sculls, there was a very even start, the Atalanta crew, however, getting gradually ahead at the half-mile. At the third quarter they were three lengths in advance, and won easily by eight lengths, in 6:05¼. The Harlem's steering was very wild and contributed to the Atalanta's victory. In the pair-oar shells, the Atalantas started with a rudder and the New-York crew without one, a deficiency that played sad havoc with the New-York crew's steering, causing their boat to wabble helplessly all over the course, so that, notwithstanding their desperate efforts and more rapid stroke, the Atalantas continued to lead slightly. The boats kept their relative positions to the half-mile, when the Atalanta was a clear boat's length ahead. At the three-quarters, the Atalantas eased up on their stroke until they were only rowing 30 strokes per minute. They won by a length and a half in 6:07¾. The time of the New-York crew was 6:15. The final heat for the junior sculls—a spirited contest—G. D. Phillips won by one and a quarter lengths, in 6:25, Charles E. Goodhue taking second place, in 6:29. In the final heat for senior sculls the race was awarded on a foul to Adolph Rave, of the Seawanhaka Club, who made the mile in 6:23, against his rival's—H. W. Rodgers, of the Atalantas—6:18. Rodgers spoiled his otherwise excellent race by crossing into Rave's water, whereat the latter claimed, and was allowed, a foul. The best and most exciting of all the day's sports was the grand race for six-oared gigs, in which the following crack crews participated:

1. *Eureka.*—W. Moffat, bow, H. M. Jury, Thomas Pilkington, Peter Sexton, William Clark, Jr., George B. McCall, stroke, Adam H. Groel, coxswain.
2. *Union.*—P. J. Engel, bow, W. T. Curran, V. B. Roby, Max B. Kaesche, Charles McGinnis, A. Schneider, stroke, J. H. Curran, coxswain.
3. *Nonpariel.*—P. M. McDonnell, bow, J. Kanavan, M. Carroll, W. Mulcare, T. Barrett, G. W. Johnson, stroke, J. Dutton, coxswain.
4. *Institute.*—John Tighe, bow, Joseph Henderson, John McHugh, William Doran, James Coburn, John Weldon, stroke, Harry Sheik, coxswain.
5. *Dauntless.*—A. T. S. Clark, bow, S. B. Hazard, H. W. Peckwell, C. E. Lippit, H. W. Walters, D. Roach, stroke, J. C. Edgerton, coxswain.

The boats were a long time getting off, being kept in line for from half to three-quarters of an hour, and proving as skittish and unmanageable as a lot of 2-year olds at a horse-race. At the firing of the cannon they shot off, the Eurekas hugging the south or New-York shore, and the Dauntless the north or Morrisania side of the river, the other three being spread midway between. The knowing division, who had been loudly singing the praises of the Dauntless, were astonished to see her drop to the rear, while the Union crew had sprung to the front at once and were working away like steam engines, rowing 41 and 42 to the minute. Soon the Eureka, which had maintained second place, and was rowing at an almost equally rapid pace, began to gain on the Union, but so slowly that it seemed impossible for them to catch up within the mile. The excitement at the finish was very great, and when the Eureka boat, by an almost superhuman effort, managed to thrust its nose ahead of that of the Union, within 20 yards of the finish, there was wild cheering. The Eureka's official time was 5:15; that of the Union's 5:16¾, the Nonpariel's 5:28, the Institue, 5:30, and the Dauntless crew's, 5:33¼. The prize flags were presented after the race.

POSTAL SERVICE STATISTICS.

THE SECOND CLASS MAIL BUSINESS—POSTAL INTERCOURSE WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—The following statement, obtained from Third Assistant Postmaster-General Hazen's forthcoming annual report, shows the amount of second class mail matter—newspapers and periodicals—transported in the mails and the revenue derived therefrom during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880:

Weight in tons during 1880	30,661
Increase over 1879	5,088
Postage collected in 1880	$1,226,402 58
Increase over 1879	$122,267 91

This increase is very gratifying to the department officers. More especially is it so in view of the fact that for 10 months in 1878-9 the postage on periodicals was 3 cents per pound, while since May 1, 1879, it has been only 2 cents per pound, the same as for newspapers. The postage collected from periodicals in 1879 amounted nearly to one-fifth of that collected on newspapers, and but for the reduction in the rate of postage on periodicals the revenue this year from that source would probably have been $100,000 larger than it is. The following table shows the weight in tons and the amount collected at 10 of the principal Post Offices in the United States:

	Tons.	Postage Collected.
New-York	8,663	$346,529
Chicago	2,333	115,513
Boston	1,870	75,030
Philadelphia	1,585	62,892
St. Louis	1,349	53,946
Cincinnati	1,297	51,875
Augusta, Me.	1,106	44,339
San Francisco	590	23,615
Louisville	380	15,276
Baltimore	296	11,850

The following table shows the weight of letters, newspapers, &c., sent from the United States to some of the principal European countries during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1880:

	Pounds. Letters.	Pounds. Newspapers, &c.
Great Britain	126,466	558,856
Germany	64,436	242,044
France	19,994	91,321
Sweden	8,561	16,373
Italy	6,731	29,628
Norway	6,902	10,001
Switzerland	4,860	33,636
Spain	1,704	14,402

TWO UNGRATEFUL WOMEN.

From the London World.

Here is a story for the truth of which I will vouch. In the Summer of 1878, at Broadstairs, a young lady, the daughter of a clergyman, dashed into the sea, and, at the risk of her own life, dragged to the shore two women who were in imminent danger of being drowned. I use the word "women" advisedly, because these two persons, who were, I believe, in what is called "a good position," left their preserver faint and senseless on the beach, and walked off without even inquiring her name. From that hour to this she has never heard of them, does not know who they were, has never had the faintest clue to their identity. She has never recovered from those exertions, has been more or less ill ever since, and is now ordered, in the hope of saving her life, to winter abroad; but she is poor and friendless, and I tell this story that any charitable persons who may read it, and be touched by it, may have the chance of sending me some small contribution to help her in her extremity.

SALMON FISHING IN THE TWEED.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

The season for salmon net fishing at the Tweed closed Sept. 14. It is stated to have been the worst ever known, and the lessees of fisheries must be heavy losers in consequence of the unproductiveness of the river as well as the low prices, which have been 4d. and 5d. per pound less than those of last year. The scarcity of salmon and grilse has been most noticeable since July, from which time there should be a great increase of these fish. Trout, although numerous, were below the average. The rental of the river has this year fallen from £14,000 to £12,000. In the month of August the Berwick Salmon Fishing Company were 9,000 fish short of the catch for the same month last year. There is at present no disease in the river.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Sept. 27.—George Wessenberger, a German saloon keeper, was assaulted on Sunday afternoon by three boys because he refused to sell them liquor. One of them struck him in the face, while another pelted him with stones, inflicting injuries from which he is not expected to recover. One of the boys, William Redroth, was arrested and held for assault with intent to kill.

EIGHT MORE BODIES FOUND.

THE OTHERS TO BE TAKEN OUT BEFORE TO-MORROW NIGHT.

FOUR OF THE EIGHT IDENTIFIED—THE OTHER FOUR PAST RECOGNITION—THOSE WHICH REMAIN ALL WITHIN REACH—ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE INQUEST.

Eight more bodies were taken from the Hudson River Tunnel caisson between 6 and 8 o'clock last evening, and three more will have been taken out before daylight. In the morning the laborers engaged in the caisson, under the supervision of Superintendent Andersen and Engineer Lovejoy, began to unfasten the rivets that made a perfect shield of the iron plates which formed the wall of the fallen temporary entrance. When four of the plates had been removed, the remains of several of the entombed miners were uncovered. They were little else than bones. Shreds of flesh clung to the limbs of some of them, but for the most part they were only skeletons. As soon as the discovery had been made, Foreman Hurley and Superintendent Anderson descended into the caisson, and joined with the laborers in efforts to take the bodies out. The tunnel company had intended to remove no more bodies till the air-lock which opens into the working shaft had been opened, since they wished to have them carried out that way. Up to 8 o'clock last night, it had been found impracticable to open the door admitting from the air-lock into the temporary entrance. It will be remembered that one of the men, believed to be Orloff Andersen, was caught in the half-open door on the morning of the accident by the rush of the water into the temporary entrance. His head and half his body are in the air-lock. The rest of him is in the temporary entrance. The tunnel officials expected last evening that the door would be opened early this morning, and the body taken out and delivered at Coyle's Morgue before daylight.

The eight recovered bodies lay in a mass in the mud in the air-lock door. Two of them were taken out without the heads, but the heads were afterward found. The failure to open the shaft air-lock made it necessary to hoist the bodies up into the air-lock over the caisson and through it, and then, with rope and pulley, to lower them to the ground, where they were delivered to the undertaker. Each body, as it was taken from the mud, was placed on a board and then carefully wrapped up in canvas. The wrappings were tied so firmly that the outlines of the wasted forms could be traced. The first body was placed on the floor of the caisson about 2 o'clock. Michael Lawless, one of the eight men who escaped through the air-lock, identified it by the belt fastened with a brass buckle around the waist as that of Thomas Burns. When the second was discovered, Superintendent Andersen described the fragments of clothing found on it to Foreman Hurley, and the foreman suspected it was the body of John Creavy, which, on further investigation, it proved to be. Creavy is a single man. A tobacco-box found upon the second corpse assisted to fix its identity. The next is thought to be that of one of the Broderick brothers. Both were unmarried. Foreman Hurley could not give his first name. Broderick went down into the temporary entrance on the fatal shift without the rubber boots that the men usually wore. He was the only one of the 28 who, as far as known, wore his leather shoes at labor that night. Shoes were found on this body, and from this and its general appearance foreman Hurley supposed it to be Broderick. This man, some weeks before the accident, came to the shaft for work, but in such a condition of inebriety that Mr. Hurley would not allow him to go in. On the day before the accident he secured a job from Superintendent Andersen, and began his new term of labor with the shift that perished. His brother's body has not yet been found, unless, indeed, it be one of four taken out last evening in such condition that identification was entirely out of the question. The fourth body was merely a skeleton. A belt fastened with an iron buckle clasped the bones above the hips. From this, it is supposed to be that of Bryan Sheridan. He was a man of family, residing in Jersey City, and leaves a wife and several children. The fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth bodies were entirely unrecognizable.

Besides the body in the air-lock door two more are within reach, and will doubtless be delivered to the Morgue keeper before daylight this morning. All the rest are within reach, and will probably have been taken out by Wednesday afternoon. The movements of the undertaker's wagons to and from the caisson served to draw large crowds to the tunnel grounds, among them many of the relatives of the dead men. Mrs. McCarthy, whose son was buried in the ruin, sat in the office all day yesterday. She had come from Scranton, Penn., to take her son's remains away, and says she will not go home without them. Coroner Wiggins is making active and intelligent preparations for the inquest. The investigation will begin to-morrow afternoon in Justice Peloubet's court-room, Jersey City. Among others subpoenaed as witnesses are Col. D. C. Haskin, Engineer Charles B. Brush, Superintendent Andersen, Foreman Hurley, and three of the eight men who escaped from the air-lock. From one of these three men some interesting testimony is anticipated. An assistant employed by Engineer Brush, who spent six hours a day in the caisson, is expected to give testimony showing that the tunnel company knew that the temporary entrance was unsafe and dangerous. Coroner Wiggins thinks the inquest cannot be finished in less than three or four sittings.

DRAWING-ROOM DRINKING.

THE LOVE OF STRONG DRINK INCREASING AMONG ENGLISHWOMEN.

From London Truth.

Not long ago a strange scene took place in a pretty garden not a hundred miles from London. The tree-shaded lawn was scattered over with seats, with here and there a bright-colored Persian rug for the special behoof of any guests who object to open-air amusements on account of the "damp grass." To some minds grass is always damp. It was early in the afternoon, and the only tenants of the garden were the servants, who were arranging refreshments upon some tables under the trees. They seemed full of nods and becks, and whispers of apparently mysterious import passed among them. A carriage drives up to the gate, and two ladies, entering, look round for their hostess. The servant who has admitted them goes in search of his mistress, and a few moments afterward a young and beautifully dressed woman issues from the house, her face deeply flushed, her eyes half closed, and her gait uncertain. Just at this moment another carriage drives up, a gentleman and lady being the occupants. They, too, enter the garden gate, and advance toward the house across the lawn. As they approach the uncertain, swaying figure of their hostess they look at each other significantly, and the lady says in a low voice: "I was afraid of this. Where can Mr. X. be to allow her to be seen in this state?" The interpretation of those wild looks, that disordered hair, and those meaningless words is that Mrs. X. is intoxicated, though not sufficiently so to be quite helpless. She wanders about among her guests, her condition, however, being so palpable, so unmistakable, that the majority laugh and titter, while the friendly few pity, though they condemn, her. The painful scene was ended by the arrival of her husband, whose look of misery, as he led his wife on his arm through the groups of gayly-dressed people into the house, touched even the laughers with pity.

This is no exaggeration of facts. It is, unfortunately, a scene from real life, and, I fear, not an uncommon one. The love of strong drinks appears to be increasing among the educated women of our day. During the season just past, instances of this were so frequent as to lead to the conjecture that a kind of epidemic of drink was pervading those classes of society in which culture, position, and the possession of every comfort of life would appear to be a sufficient guarantee against so degrading a vice. "Society" ladies, in fact, live too much upon excitement not to suffer from the inevitable reaction. For a few months in the year they endure continued fatigue in treading the social mill, and for the remainder they are a prey to *ennui*. They try the first dose of chloral as an experiment. "My eyes look so dull and heavy this morning. So-and-so says chloral is such a capital thing; I think I'll try it." In this case, as in that of rouge, it is not "the first step that costs." It is easy enough. But, from being an experiment it becomes a practice, and from a practice it develops into a necessity. It is no longer servant, but master. My lady has her half pint of champagne about an hour after breakfast, another at luncheon, a glass of liqueur instead of afternoon tea, a regular sequence of wines at dinner, and brandy in her post-prandial coffee. Her chloral in her dressing-room is as permanent and indispensable an arrangement as her bath, and much sooner missed from its usual position than her Bible.

THE BOUND BROOK NUISANCE.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Sept. 27.—Robert H. Sayre, President of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, was arraigned here this morning to answer to an indictment charging him with maintaining a nuisance in the shape of a shallow mill-pond, the property of his company, at Bound Brook, which has been declared by experts to be the source of the malarial troubles with which every family but one in the place, according to a physician's testimony, is affected. An application for a postponement was denied, and the case was set down for the last week in October.

EMBEZZLEMENT IN NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 27.—James O. Wright, Cashier of late Civil Sheriff Gauthreaux, has been arrested, charged with the embezzlement of $88,000 in transfer claims due the city, and valued at $80,000. He is also held to answer a charge of having connived in an embezzlement of [illegible], converted by late Civil Sheriff Gauthreaux to his own use. The arrest was made this evening, on affidavits of Administrator of Finance Isaacson, by order of the City Council and advice of the City and District Attorney.

Mayor Patton has just returned from Louisville, Ky., whither he was sent by the Council to see ex-Civil Sheriff Gouthreaux, who is dangerously ill in that city. In answer to a question about the alleged defalcation, the Mayor said he could get nothing out of the sick man except that he was astonished at the large [illegible]. The City Council's attorney then prepared affidavits against Gouthreaux and his cashier charging them with the embezzlement of $88,000 in city scrip and $94,000 in cash. Gouthreaux has deposited with the city $88,000 in certificates which he received from the State, and $4,700 in cash. The city owes him about $15,000, which, with the above, will fully cover his cash deficit, leaving the $88,000 in scrip to be accounted for. This represents only one side of the complicated case. Gouthreaux may make a very different showing.

RECENT COPYRIGHT LITERATURE.

IMPORTANT PAPERS COLLECTED—A MEMORIAL FROM AMERICAN AUTHORS.

A memorial, which English and American authors and publishers will regard with no little interest, has just been printed and forwarded to the Hon. William M. Evarts, Secretary of State, petitioning that such action may be taken by the department as will lead to the early negotiation of an international copyright treaty between Great Britain and the United States. In addition to the simple terms of the petition, which, with the names, occupies only a page or two, the pamphlet contains about 60 pages of closely printed matter, comprising a good part of all the recent literature on this subject. It includes in the first instance the famous Harper letter which, when first published, did so much to start anew a discussion of the whole international copyright question. The letter was addressed, it will be remembered, to Secretary Evarts. The Messrs. Harper suggested that as the last effort to accomplish a treaty was made by Great Britain, alluding to the draft submitted by direction of Lord Clarendon in 1870, it is proper that the United States should take the initiative in resuscitating the movement. They review the various bills to accomplish this object which have been discussed in Congress from time to time; advert to their conspicuous and pointed failure, as described by Senator Morrill in his report, and express an opinion that in order to be successful such action as is essential to the recognition of the rights of literary property must secure the co-operation of both countries, instead of originating in either exclusively as a law. To secure such joint action they propose the organization of a commission or conference of 18 American citizens and British subjects. Each nation is to be equally represented in this commission by nine members appointed respectively by our Secretary of State and the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, who shall be invited jointly to consider and present the details of a treaty to be proposed by the United States to Great Britain. They further suggest that the nine Commissioners from each country shall consist of three authors, three publishers, and three publicists.

This letter is followed by a rough draft of the suggestions for a treaty which have received the approval of American authors and publishers alike, and which will not meet with substantial opposition from any influential quarter. The basis of these suggestions is embodied in Article I., which provides that, after the convention shall come into operation, the citizens or subjects of either of the two countries to whom the laws of their own country now give, or may hereafter give, as authors or proprietors of works of literature or art, the right of copyright or property, shall be entitled to exercise that right in the territories of the other, for the same term and to the same extent as native authors or proprietors. It is provided, however, that the author of any work of literature manufactured and published in one country shall not be entitled to copyright in the other, unless the work is actually published and manufactured there by a subject or citizen, within three months after its original publication. Paintings, engravings, sculptures, and other works of art are expressly excepted, as also are the stereotype plates of any work in progress of publication. These stipulations are to embrace the representation and the performance of musical compositions, in so far as the copyright laws of the two countries are applicable to them.

The convention proposed by Lord Clarendon in 1870, is appended for purposes of comparison. The suggestions to the State Department, recently forwarded by the Hon. John Jay, James Grant Wilson, and Nathan Appleton, of the Association for the Reform and Codification of the Laws of Nations, follow next in order. The bill proposed by Mr. William H. Appleton in 1873, and approved by the committee of authors and publishers, is also incorporated. The remaining space in the pamphlet is taken up by letters, articles, and addresses by various well-known men—articles and addresses which, when they appeared, created wide discussion among authors and publishers. First is given the letters of Mr. William H. Appleton to the London *Times*, which appeared in 1871. The vital parts of Mr. George Haven Putnam's address, delivered in New-York in January, 1879, follow, and then comes among other things Mr. S. S. Conant's article in *Macmillan's Magazine* for June, 1879, giving what he called "An American view" of the question, and followed in the same number by "An Englishman's View of the Foregoing," which was signed "C," and which was written, it has since been said, by Mr. Leonard Courtney. Mr. Conant sent to the editor of *Macmillan* a rejoinder to "C's" article, but the editor declined to print it, and secured its insertion in *The Academy* instead. Finally, the pamphlet contains Mr. Matthew Arnold's recent *Fortnightly* article, of which so much has been said since its appearance in March last. Taken altogether, the pamphlet furnishes a succinct and useful résumé of all the recent copyright literature. This matter was so widely scattered in newspapers, magazines, reviews, and pamphlets that the thought of collecting it into a single pamphlet has been wisely acted upon. People who care to acquaint themselves with a question that is getting more and more near a solution every day will find the pamphlet the very thing they need. Among the names that are signed to the memorial from American authors are the following: Henry W. Longfellow, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Ralph Waldo Emerson, John G. Whittier, W. D. Howells, T. B. Aldrich, Charles Dudley Warner, George William Curtis, George Bancroft, E. P. Whipple, E. L. Youmans, W. D. Whitney, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Louisa M. Alcott, Philip Schaff, Henry W. Bellows, and Asa Gray.

THE ENGLISH ROWING-MATCHES.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—The *Sportsman* says: "We have received a telegram from New-York from Plaisted, the American oarsman, asking that his name be added to the list of competitors in the international regatta for the prizes offered by an American firm."

The *Sportsman* also says: "Trickett and Laycock did some good work on Saturday. Hanlan and Elliott did some easy work on the same day. Hawdon did not go out on the river."

HALIFAX, Sept. 27.—It is probable that the Halifax Rowing Association will send Warren Smith, of Halifax, the well-known oarsman, to England this Fall.

LOUISVILLE JOCKEY CLUB RACES.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 27.—The regular Fall meeting of the Jockey Club commenced to-day. The first race was for 2-year-old fillies; dash of three-quarters of a mile. Lucy May won, with Minnie C. second, and filly by Longfellow last. Time—1:18¾. In the second race, for 3-year olds, dash of two miles, Luke Blackburn and Kinkead were the only starters, and the former won with ease. Time—3:42. The third race, mile heats, was won by Montreal in two straight heats. Beatitude was second in each, and Fair Count was last. Time—1:46; 1:46¼. The track was very heavy.

POVERTY-STRICKEN FISHERMEN.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, Sept. 27.—A dispatch from the Magdalen Islands says that the fishery is now nearly over at the islands and the result is by far insufficient to maintain the population who look to it for support. At present many fishermen are without their daily bread, and a host of them will be without it during the whole long coming season. If no assistance is sent them from the Government, an alarming state of poverty will be the unavoidable result.

REUNITING PLYMOUTH ROCK.

PLYMOUTH, Sept. 27.—The upper portion of Plymouth Rock, that has lain for 46 years in front of Pilgrim Hall, and has been separated from the original piece for 106 years, was to-day reunited with the main part of the rock. The removal took place quietly, with no public demonstration, and the separated piece now lies under a canopy in its original position.

THE ATALAYA CASE.

QUEBEC, Sept. 27.—A diver discovered to-day off the Breakwater Wharf a box of 1,000 cartridges, which is supposed to have been thrown overboard from the brigantine Atalaya, arrested on demand of the Spanish Consul, on suspicion of having on board munitions of war destined for the insurgents in Cuba. The Atalaya was anchored at this point.

COURT OF APPEALS PROCEEDINGS.

ALBANY, Sept. 27.—In the Court of Appeals to-day the following business was transacted: No. 289—Solomon Loeb et al., respondents, vs. Theodore Hellman et al., appellants; argued by Francis Lynde Stetson, for appellants, and John E. Parsons for respondents.

The following is the day calendar for Tuesday, Sept. 28: Nos. 265, 266, 274, 275, 269, 251, 268, and 272.

THE LOTTERY WAR.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 27.—In the suit of the Commonwealth Distribution Company to restrain the Postmaster here from obeying the orders of the Post Office Department, recently issued by Assistant Postmaster-General Hazen, the Circuit Court of the United States to-day granted an injunction restraining the postal authorities from enforcing the department orders.

FATAL BOILER EXPLOSION.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 27.—A dispatch from Princeton, Colusa County, says: "The boiler of a steam thrasher exploded to-day on the ranch of H. J. Glenn, near this town, killing the fireman and two Chinamen, and seriously scalding the engineer and six others."

GRASSHOPPERS IN CLOUDS.

JACKSBOROUGH, Texas, Sept. 27.—This morning immense swarms of grasshoppers appeared, coming from the north, at times obscuring the sun. A farm near here was completely demolished, even the cotton stalks being devoured.

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS.

REPORTS OF CRIMINAL DEEDS.

OFFENSES MADE KNOWN YESTERDAY—PROCEEDINGS IN CASES OF CRIME.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 27.—In a quarrel last night in a saloon, as to whether the crowd in the room was composed chiefly of Democrats or Republicans, Henry Pohl was slashed across the abdomen with a knife and killed. Three men were arrested for the crime.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sept. 27.—Abraham Barkellow, ex-Collector of East Brunswick Township, who defrauded the town of $2,000, received from Judge Scudder in the Middlesex Court, to-day, the sentence of $200 fine, and to stand committed to jail until the fine be paid.

BRANTFORD, Ontario, Sept. 27.—Mitchell Patterson, the Tuscarora Indian who in June last, at Lewiston, N. Y., outraged a young white woman, cut her eyes out of their sockets, split her ears, and otherwise disfigured her, has been tracked by detectives to Brantford Jail, where he was incarcerated two months ago for assaulting another Indian. His term of imprisonment will expire Oct. 4, when he will be taken back to Lewiston for trial.

PETERSBURG, Va., Sept. 27.—The case of John Merritt, who has been on trial in the Halifax (N. C.) County Court during the past week, for the murder of E. M. Hicks, in Weldon, N. C., in November last, was given to the jury at 1 o'clock this afternoon, but at 9 o'clock to-night it had failed to agree on a verdict.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 27.—Last night the prisoners confined in the jail at Grenada, Miss., set fire to the building, which was entirely consumed. All the prisoners were released and made their escape, two were badly burned.

BELLOWS FALLS, Vt., Sept. 27.—The case of Silas M. Waite was not reached in the Windham County Court to-day, as was expected, but will be called on the assembling of the court at 9 o'clock to-morrow. State's Attorney Stoddard and other officers have determined, if possible, to bring Waite's full trial before the present term of the court, probably during the present week, but Waite's counsel will petition for delay in order to prepare a better defense, and also for a change of venue, on account of local prejudices. If these petitions are not granted, the case will be reached on Wednesday or Thursday. It is rumored that B. J. Phelps has telegraphed that he will be here to act as principal counsel. C. B. Eddy, of Bellows Falls, is now acting as such.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 27.—To-night, in a dispute over card-playing, George Dorsey, colored, stabbed Barney Nichols, also colored, in the abdomen, from the effects of which Nichols died in half an hour. Dorsey has not yet been arrested.

TYLER, Texas, Sept. 27.—A colored man was murdered near this town to-day by two negro women, who beat him to death with clubs and rails, horribly mutilating the body. The man had boasted he was father of the child of one of them.

THE RECORD OF ACCIDENTS.

REPORTS OF DEATHS AND INJURIES FROM VARIOUS CAUSES.

SING SING, N. Y., Sept. 27.—It was reported Sunday that an unknown man, about 30 years of age, had been found, horribly mutilated, on the tracks of the Hudson River Railroad, Saturday morning, between Irvington and Dobb's Ferry. This proved to be a colored man, and he had a white companion with him when last seen in this place. This morning the white boy, who was about 17 years of age, was found in the river near where the colored man was found, with his skull crushed. His head was wedged in among some rocks, which kept him from floating away. The name of neither is known. The white boy had on dark clothes, hickory shirt, woolen stockings, button gaiters, and was 4 feet 10 inches in height. The colored boy was 5 feet 2 inches high, had dark coat and trousers, gray waistcoat, calico shirt, checked jumper, and brown stockings. Coroner Ackerman held an inquest, and the bodies were buried in the County Alms-house burial grounds.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, Sept. 27.—Henry Galliott, William James, and John Matthew Eaeman were drowned at Grandy's Passage by the upsetting of a boat. Four others were saved by clinging to the upturned boat. Dennis Sheehan and Owen Fitzgerald were drowned near Ragged Islands in the same manner.

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 27.—The decomposed body of Ridley Onque, 65 years old, was found in the woods near his house to-day. A falling limb had crushed his skull.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 27.—The man found on the railroad track fatally injured yesterday morning has been identified as Thomas Higgins, who worked in the mill at Lonsdale, and once roomed with William Henry, for whom he was mistaken at the hospital. No further light has been thrown upon the cause of his death.

Alfred Austin, of Warwick, is at the Rhode Island Hospital fatally injured by being run over by a wagon.

FORT WORTH, Texas, Sept. 27.—John Watts was drowned to-day while attempting to cross Trinity River.

FOREIGN TRADE MATTERS.

THE COLLAPSE OF THE COTTON OPERATIVES' STRIKE—TRANSACTIONS IN GRAIN.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—C. P. Moeller, of St. Petersburg, has failed in consequence of speculations for a fall in rye.

The news that a strike of the cotton operatives at Accrington has been averted appears to give general satisfaction there. The collapse of the strike has entirely changed the aspect of affairs at Oldham. It is now stated that short time will not be extensively adopted in the Oldham district.

The *Mark Lane Express*, in its review of the British grain trade for the past week, says: "There has been less rain, but the weather was dull and damp, and unfavorable for thrashing, which has prevented the completion of the harvest in the north. In consequence of the yield of wheat upon thrashing being unequal to anticipation, sellers have have lately assumed a firmer attitude, which was also favored by the moderate amount of imports, as compared with those at the opening of the season. Monday's advance, despite the liberal offerings, has been well maintained, while all descriptions of old wheat have again improved. Old red winters are now held for 50s. per quarter, against 46s. three weeks ago. There is a general consumptive demand, both from town and country millers, which proves how large an admixture of sound dry wheat is necessary to utilize the English growth. The Continental demand does not appear to be satisfied yet, several cargoes of wheat and maize off coast having been taken for France and Holland. The arrivals at ports of call have been small. There has been a steady demand for wheat for the United Kingdom and the Continent, and prices continued to improve, red and winters closing 6d. to 9d. and Australians 3d. to 6d. higher. Maize was in fair request and advanced 3d. In wheat for shipment Calcutta continued in good demand and advanced fully 6d. American reds were sparingly offered at prices above buyers' ideas. The transactions in maize were very limited. Barley was quiet, but steady. The sales of English wheat were 58,112 quarters at 50s. 8d. per quarter, against 14,186 quarters at 46s. 5d. per quarter during the same week last year. The imports into the United Kingdom during the week ending Sept. 18 were 1,328,851 hundred-weights of wheat and 120,015 hundred-weights of flour."

LYONS, Sept. 27.—At a meeting here to-day of the Commercial Congress in favor of a Franco-American treaty of commerce, a resolution was adopted requesting the French Government to appoint Commissioners to maintain the duty of 60c. on wheat, and increase the duty to 1f. 20c. on flour from America.

SIX YEARS OVER THE CENTURY.

HANCOCK, N. Y., Sept. 27.—Mrs. Prudence Larkin, the oldest person in Delaware County, and, perhaps, in the State of New-York, was buried here last Friday. She had passed her one hundred and sixth year. She was born in Delaware County, this State, in 1774, and has always lived within the limits of the county. She was never outside of the county except for a short visit to some of her relatives. Up to the time of her death she enjoyed the best of mental and physical health, and her mind was unclouded. During the past 20 years she resided near Hancock, with one of her daughters, who has passed her seventy-seventh year. Other children still older are living, and all of them exhibit the same remarkable tendency to longevity that distinguished the mother. For 15 years prior to her death Mrs. Larkin had expressed a desire to die, saying that she had lived long enough. A few days before her death her son, 80 years old, a preacher in the South, came to visit his aged mother. When he took leave of her to return South, the venerable woman said to him: "How nice it would have been if I had passed away while you were here." Her funeral was largely attended.

OPENING A COUNTY FAIR.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Sept. 27.—The second annual exhibition of the Union and Middlesex Counties Mutual Agricultural Association began at the fair grounds near this city to-day. The fair will last four days. On Wednesday Gov. McClellan and both the Republican and Democratic candidates for the Governorship, ex-Senators Potts and Stone, respectively, it is expected, will be in attendance, with a number of other gentlemen of prominence.

GEN. CHARLES ALBRIGHT VERY ILL.

ALLENTOWN, Sept. 27.—Gen. Charles Albright, of Mauch Chunk, Penn., is very low, and his death is hourly expected. Gen. Albright's name was prominently brought before the public four or five years ago in connection with the prosecution of the Mollie Maguires, in which he took a very active part.

DISASTERS TO VESSELS.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—Advices from Kiel Bay, Scotland, to-day, say that tugs and a steam lighter are alongside the steamer Canopus. The weather keeps fine, with light southerly breezes, and the vessel remains hard aground.

The British bark Stanhope, Capt. Davies, from Pensacola Bay 4th, for Tandjong Priok, Java, has gone ashore on the coast of Java. Assistance is with her.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—The Signal officer on [illegible] Block Island, R. I., reports to the Chief Signal Officer as follows: "The brig Castalia, Capt. D. M. Brown, bound from New-York to Seville and Cadiz, with a general cargo, came ashore this afternoon north-west of Block Island. No lives were lost. The vessel is not damaged. A fresh south-west wind is blowing."

UNIVERSAL STATISTICS.

WHAT AN INDUSTRIOUS GERMAN HAS DISCOVERED ABOUT THE LIVES AND HABITS OF PEOPLE.

A London paper condenses the following facts from a book of universal statistics by Baron G. F. Kolb: Among the languages of civilized nations English is the most widely spread. It is the mother tongue of about 80,000,000 people; German of between 50,000,000 and 60,000,000; French of between 40,000,000 and 50,000,000; Spanish of 40,000,000; Italian of 28,000,000, and Russian of between 55,000,000 and 60,000,000. The general condition of the masses of a nation is the most valuable element in natural progress or degeneracy; and Baron Kolb shows that the reproductive capital existing in the living generation far exceeds the value of all other capital. Every needless impediment to the development of this capital, and anything which tends to deteriorate the bodily condition of the population, is proved to be a squandering of a nation's wealth. Every advance made by a people in morality, in profitable and healthy employment and useful knowledge, brings it nearer to the ideal—the greatest natural tenure of life. Domestic virtue also tells favorably on the health and wealth of a population. Thus in Bavaria, out of 1,000 children born alive, there died, of legitimate children, 248 boys and 212 girls; of illegitimate, 361 boys and 342 girls. Out of 100 children suckled by their mothers, only 18.2 died during the first year; of those nursed by wet-nurses, 29.33 died; of those artificially fed, 60 died; of those brought up in institutions, 80 died in the 100. The influence of prosperity or poverty on mortality is also shown by Baron Kolb. Taking 1,000 well-to-do persons and another 1,000 of poor persons—after five years there remained alive of the prosperous, 943; of the poor, only 655. After 50 years there remained of the prosperous, 557; of the poor, 283; at 70 years of age there remained 235 of the prosperous, and of the poor, 65. The average length of life among the well-to-do was 50 years, and among the poor 32 years, a fact that ought to be noted by Lord Carnarvon and the advocates of national insurance. The effects of professions and trades on mortality are great, the term of life varying from 65 years 11 months for clergymen to 40 years and 10 months for lithographers and copper engravers. In England the duration of life has been found most defective among the steel workers, polishers, and grinders; and next to these the collier's life is least secure, owing greatly, no doubt, to the occurrence of accidents in mines.

One of the most potent shorteners of life is the anxiety of providing for bare subsistence. The lack of sanitary conditions also shortens man's years. Idleness, as compared to intense industry, outweighs—prejudicially outweighs—all the advantages of ease and abundance. Of all countries in the world, England shows a pre-eminence in abstention from suicides, while in France they increase with advancing years. Taking 1,000 suicides which occurred in France, and dividing according to sex for each month, it is curious to note the effect of long and short days. In January, 68 men and 68 women killed themselves; in February, 75 men and 76 women; in March, 84 men and 78 women; in April, 94 men and 96 women; in May, 96 men and 92 women; in June, 105 men and 110 women; in July, 99 men and 106 women; in August, 89 men and 105 women; in September, 74 men and 78 women; in October, 77 men and 84 women; in November, 51 men and 68 women, and in December, 69 men and 69 women were suicides. As Mr. Buckle argued, statistics show that there is no exercise of will, no act in the entire compass of men's dealings, which does not fall within the lines of an absolute regularity. Of all human actions, marriages seem to be most arbitrary, and out of the region of fixed laws. Yet the registers prove that it is especially in marriages the greatest steadiness and regularity obtains; taking three quinquennial periods, it will be found that the following proportions exist:

Bachelors married to widows	231	234	271
Widowers to spinsters	868	867	854
Widowers to widows	260	253	248

Marriages of men under 30 years of age to women of 50 and over occurred twice in the first period, and once in each of the others. Statistics prove that, in countries where consanguineous marriages are permitted, there are to be found a greater number of deaf mutes and idiots than elsewhere.

SOLDIERS AND CIVILIANS FIGHTING.

A dispatch from Rome, dated Sept. 13, to the London *Times* says: "A sudden recrudescence of ill-feeling has sprung up between the military and the populace in the Romagna, resulting in a crime of the most atrocious character. Some days ago we heard that the Bersaglieri quartered at Forli had been insulted by a number of boys, who had hissed and thrown rinds of melons at them. At Cesena, on the night of the 4th inst., a conflict took place between two carbineers and some of the townspeople, in which one of the carbineers was disarmed and seriously injured on the head, and the other, firing his revolver, mortally wounded one of the townspeople. At Rimini, on the 8th inst., another disturbance took place between the Bersaglieri and the people. No details of what occurred have been published beyond the fact of the Bersaglieri having dealt blows to free themselves from their opponents. Later in the evening it would appear that some dozen men banded themselves together to be revenged on the first Bersagliere they met, and, chancing upon an unfortunate bandsman, they despatched him on the spot. Thirteen wounds by different weapons had been inflicted upon him, and next morning a bloody dagger was found exposed in a conspicuous place as an evident threat. How the affair originated is still a mystery. No sufficient details are given by any of the papers. The *Opinione* and the *Fanfulla*, with their usual tendency to support the military on all occasions, lay the blame exclusively on the people; but it is difficult to understand how such a universally popular corps as the Bersaglieri should have been subjected to insult unless some previous offense had been given on their part. The organs of the political Right ascribe the whole to the work of sectarians, but this savors much of the exaggeration by which the Republican and Barsanti scares were inflated two years ago. The atrocious plot is in character with the instincts of the lower class of the inhabitants of that district, and is a sudden revival of a system of *vendetta* which it was thought had become a thing of the past."

A DOG CHOOSES HIS OWN CHURCH.

From the Toronto (Canada) Mail.

A resident of St. Thomas is the possessor of a dog which has some remarkable instincts. On Sundays his peculiarities and sectarian sentiments come out. Unlike the crow, he can count. He knows when Sunday comes. He is not the same dog as on other days. He indulges in no pastimes, encourages no company, and says, in actions louder than words, "Six days shalt thou play and do all thy sport." The family are Presbyterians, but the dog is a Methodist. On Sunday he attends the family to the Presbyterian house of worship, and then holds on his solitary and unbroken way to his own church. He has a particular place up stairs, where he can manage to elude the vigilance of the ushers and obtain ingress, and he pays dogmatical attention to the word of doctrine while at service.

A GRIEVOUS DISAPPOINTMENT.

From London Truth.

There was a terrible wedding "sell" at Accrington last week. The couple, whose families occupy a prominent position in the "society" of the district, were actually at the altar in the chapel, which was densely crowded, when the "minister" discovered that the requisite notice had not been given, and the ceremony consequently had to be postponed till next day. The would-be bride and bridegroom and their friends consoled themselves in a really philosophical fashion by returning home to consume the "breakfast," after which they drove out to spend the afternoon at a picturesque spot in the neighborhood.

A THRIFTY PARENT.

From the Liverpool Post.

The Queen's bounty has been applied for on behalf of a Mrs. Ward, of Sheffield, who recently had triplets. Sir Henry Ponsonby asked whether the family were indigent. It appears that the husband was in receipt of good wages, and in addition he was entitled to over £4 from a club on the death of a child. As he had three deaths he claimed three times the funeral money, and under these circumstances Mr. Collier could not certify he was "in poor and indigent circumstances." The wife has had five children within 18 months and seven in two years, twice twins and triplets. She is only 21 years of age.

MR. GLADSTONE'S HEALTH.

From the London Telegraph, Sept. 14.

If the public have any lingering doubt about the complete restoration of Mr. Gladstone to health after his voyage on board the Grantully Castle, it will be effectually dispelled when it is stated that on arriving at Chester General Station by the 7:25 London express from Lord Rosebery's seat at Mentmore, last night, the Prime Minister left Mrs. Gladstone to proceed to Hawarden by train, while he set out quite unattended to walk the journey through Chester and across the border to his castle on the Flintshire Hills, a distance of quite eight miles.

Two barns and their contents, owned by Thomas Atkinson, of Walford Township, Ontario, were burned yesterday. The loss is $15,000; uninsured. The fire was caused by bush fires, which have been raging furiously in the eastern part of Walford. Several other barns are in great danger.

BOSTON, Sept. 27.—The Boston Mining and Stock Exchange, of which William A. Simmons is President, was formally opened for business this morning in the Mutual Life Insurance Company's building. Stocks of 11 different companies, aggregating 2,450 shares, were sold.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Sept. 27.—The driver of a bread wagon, named Singleton, has fallen heir to an extensive estate in Clare County, Ireland, through the death of Gen. Singleton, his brother, and has left for Ireland to take charge of the property.

ATHLETES IN MANLY STRIFE

WELL-CONTESTED SPORTS ON THE CITY POLO GROUNDS.

WELL-KNOWN CLUBS NEARLY ALL REPRESENTED—HANDICAP RUNS, POLE-VAULTING, AND THROWING THE HAMMER.

A grand athletic meeting was held yesterday afternoon under the auspices of the Manhattan Polo Association on the polo grounds at One Hundred and Tenth-street and Sixth-avenue. The entries to the games embraced the names of members of nearly every athletic club in and around the City, and the programme was long and interesting. Notwithstanding the threatening clouds, over a thousand spectators assembled on the grounds, and although it was dark before the sports ended, most of the lookers-on remained until the close. The day, on the whole, could not have been a better one. At about 3:30 a slight sprinkle of rain threatened to interfere with the programme, but it soon passed over. Some of the games were very exciting; all were well contested by the best players of the athletic clubs represented, and the spectators were very enthusiastic, and bestowed liberal applause. Mr. H. Oelrich acted as referee, and the general management was under control of the Manhattan Polo Association, of which August Belmont, Jr., is the President.

The first contest was a handicap race of 100 yards, for which there were 14 entries. Every man entered came to time, and the dash was very exciting. There were three trial heats, and the conditions of the race were that the first and second in each heat should run in the final heat. The first trial heat was won easily by J. M. Esquirol, of the Putnam Athletic Club, in 0:10¾, F. M. Price, of the Williamsburg Athletic Club, taking second place. J. B. White, of the Manhattan Club, who started at the scratch, won the second trial heat in 0:10¾, with H. A. Davidson, of the Manhattan, a good second. The third trial heat was won by C. Horavy, of the Oceanic Athletic Club, in 0:10¾, J. Austin, of Brooklyn, taking the second place. These six gentlemen contested in the final heat for the medals offered by the Polo Association. The heat and the race were won by J. B. White, of the Manhattan Club, in 0:10¾, with C. Horavy, of the Oceanic Club, second. Putting the shot, which weighed 16 pounds, was the next game called. There were seven entries, and every man contested. F. L. Lambrecht, of the Pastime Athletic Club, sent the heavy ball 37 feet 6 inches, which, with the 4 feet allowed him as a handicap, made his record 41 feet 6 inches. He won the first prize, and J. M. Mann, of the Young Men's Christian Association, the second, by a throw of 34 feet 2¾ inches. His allowance in the handicap was 3 feet, which placed him on record in the games at 37 feet 2¾ inches.

A 220-yard run, handicap, followed the putting of the shot. There were 22 entries, but four of the gentlemen failed to appear. The contestants were separated into four squads, each of which ran a trial heat, with the understanding that the winners only should start in the final heat. The first trial heat was won by W. Storm, of the Manhattan Club, in 0:24 4-5. Mr. Storm was allowed one yard in the start. The second heat was won by J. M. Young, of the Manhattan, in 0:24¾. Mr. Young being allowed two yards at the start. J. M. Esquirol, of the Putnam Club, who started at the scratch, took the third heat in 0:25, and J. B. White, of the Manhattan, who was also started at the scratch, won the fourth heat in 0:24¾. These four contestants started in the final heat, which was won by J. M. Young, of the Manhattan Club, in 0:24¼, J. M. Esquirol, of the Putnam Club, securing the second place. A one-mile walk followed this run, in which the contestants were E. E. Merrill, of the Scottish-American; J. B. Clark, of the Empire City; G. A. Vandenhoff, of the Astoria; R. F. Murray, of the Brooklyn, and William H. Purdy, of the Manhattan Club. Each of these amateurs was a graceful walker, and each had a number of friends in the throng which filled the grand stand, who cheered him on as he passed. The judges followed them around the track, watching them closely, and Merrill, who seemed to be the favorite among the spectators, was charged with running for a moment on the last lap of his mile. The charge was sustained, and he was disqualified, although first at the finish. Clark, who came in second, was ruled out on three separate disqualifications, and this ruling gave the race and the first prize to Purdy, who made the mile in 6:58¾, Murray taking the second place.

For the pole-vaulting there were six entries, but only five of the men appeared on the ground. It was a handicap game, and the contest was long and exciting. B. Richardson, of the Scottish-American Club, won the first prize, vaulting 10 feet 4 inches, which, with his allowance of 3 inches, gave him a record in the game of 10 feet 7 inches. H. H. Baxter, of the New-York Club, took the second medal, by a leap of 9 feet 6 inches, which, with his 1 foot allowance, made his record 10 feet 6 inches. In throwing the hammer, which weighed 16 pounds, there were eight entries and six contestants. This was a handicap game also, some of the throwers being allowed as much as 15 feet. The game was won by C. A. J. Queckberner, of the Scottish-American Club, who sent the hammer 70 feet 8 inches; adding the 8 feet allowed him on the handicap, his record was 82 feet 6 inches. For the one-mile run there were eight entries, but five only of the athletes started. The race was won by H. Fredericks, of the Manhattan Club, in 4:41¾, J. H. Gifford, of the Irish-American Club, taking the second place. A 220-yard hurdle-race followed, for which there were nine contestants. They were divided into two groups and ran trial heats, the first two in each trial heat to run in the final heat. Ten hurdles, each 2 feet 6 inches high, had to be leaped in making the course. In the first trial heat J. Austin, of Brooklyn, made the goal first in 0:29¼, with J. Kane, of the Empire City Club, second. The second trial heat was won by H. Alsheimer, of the Empire City Club, in 0:30¾, P. J. Mans, of the Clinton Club, taking second place. In the final heat, which was run by these four, Austin passed the string first, in 0:28¾, with Kane second, Alsheimer third, and Mans fourth.

A five-mile walk was the next event, and 10 amateur athletes entered. Some very good walking was done, and the spectators became enthusiastic, cheering the contestants on by applause. At the end of the walk it was announced that F. G. Trunket, of the Williamsburg Athletic Club was the winner, with J. B. Clark, of the Empire City, second. While the walk was going on a tug of war was in progress between teams of the Entre Nous Association and the Empire City Athletic Club. The Empires gained a decided advantage over their adversaries at the start, and in four minutes had pulled the little red ribbon attached to the rope past the post. They were not so fortunate in the second pull, however, which took place a few minutes after. The Entre Nous boys gained the first advantage this time, and bent themselves to their work so heartily that in three minutes time they had won the tug, amid the cheers and shouts of their friends.

It was getting dark now, and several races remained to be run. The contestants were hurried to the track as speedily as possible, and the spectators were sufficiently interested to wait and watch the contests. The first trial heat in the 440-yard run was won by G. Peterkin, of the Williamsburg Club, in 0:54¾, with J. McKinney, of the Empire City, second. The second heat was won by H. Fredericks, of the Manhattan, in 0:58¾. Peterkin won the final heat, in 0:58, with McKinney second. The 880-yard run was won by E. D. Jessurun, of the American Club, in 2:08¾, R. A. Knight, of the Manhattan, taking second place, and the 440-yard run, special, was won by L. E. Myers, of the Manhattan, in 0:49¾, J. S. Voorhees, of the same club, securing the second medal.

BATTING LIKE GOOD FELLOWS.

The game of base-ball on the Union Grounds yesterday, between the Metropolitan nine, of this City, and the Jersey City Club, was noted for its extremely heavy batting, especially on the part of the New-York club, who ran their base hits up to a total of 21. Their opponents also did very spirited batting, as they made 14 base hits. The fielding for both sides was very good, except that of McManus, the first base man of the Jersey nine, who made four inexcusable errors on the first base. Walker and Nelson, of the New-York team, played loosely as the game drew to the end, and each made two errors on the first base. The following is a summary of the score:

METROPOLITAN.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	JERSEY CITY.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Brady, 2d b.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Clinton, l. f.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pike, c. f.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Hayes, c.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Farrell, 3d b.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Schenck, 2d b.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Walker, 1st b.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	O'Neil, 3b.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nelson, s. s.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Cramer, r. f.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hawes, c.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	McManus, 1 b.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dessley, r. f.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Roach, s. s.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kennedy, l. f.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Sheppard, p.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mutrie, p.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Coyne, c. f.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	15	21	27	19	8	Total	5	14	27	17	5

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Metropolitan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	15
Jersey City	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	5

Runs earned—Metropolitan, 9; Jersey City, 1. First base by errors—Metropolitan, 5; Jersey City, 6. Left on bases—Metropolitan, 8; Jersey City, 8. Three-base hits—Schenck, Brady, Hawes, Dessley, and Kennedy, 1 each. Two-base hits—Cramer, Farrell, and Walker, 1 each. Total base hits—Metropolitan, 21; Jersey City, 14. Duration of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Gill, of the Brooklyn club.

This afternoon the same nines will play again on the same grounds. To-morrow the Metropolitans will play their opening game on the Polo Grounds, this City, in a contest with the National Club, of Washington.

CHICAGO, Sept. 27.—Chicagos, 7; Clevelands, 2.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 27.—Cincinnatis, 7; Buffalos, 4.

A DIVORCE THAT WAS NOT OBTAINED.

Mrs. Selma Petrie, a tall, good-looking woman, plainly dressed, had a conference on Saturday with Police Justice Smith, in his private room at the Jefferson Market Court, and obtained a warrant for the arrest of one John E. Barker, alias Robert S. Browning, alias Robert S. Harrington, for obtaining money under false pretenses. He had falsely represented to her that he could have a divorce obtained from her husband, Adelbert Petrie, for the sum of $200, a friend of his, Horace Andrews, being the person who, he said, was able to transact the necessary business. She had paid Barker $100 of that sum, and alleged in her affidavit that the money was never paid over to Andrews—a statement which was corroborated by an affidavit from Andrews to the same effect. Officer Morse was instructed by Mrs. Petrie to look for Barker at a delivery window in the General Post Office. Barker called there yesterday for letters, and was arrested. He denied his identity, but Mrs. Petrie, who was watching, came up and identified him. Barker was arraigned before Justice Wandell yesterday afternoon. He was self-possessed, except when talking in an undertone to the complainant, whom he threatened with exposure. Mrs. Petrie at these times appeared to be very nervous, and Justice Wandell summoned her to his private room. After a long conference with her he called the prisoner into the room, and when he came out the second time he said he had decided to remand Barker to the custody of Officer Morse, to enable him to procure $100 to satisfy Mrs. Petrie's claim. Barker says he has been injured by Mrs. Petrie, but decided to hold his tongue for the present. Instead of being locked up in the court prison he was taken to the Charles-street station-house. Mrs. Petrie, after carefully assuring herself that she was not followed, got on a Sixth-avenue car, and took a train for Arlington, N. J.

SIXTY-TWO YEARS A MINISTER.

THE REV. ZELOTES GRINNELL'S EXPERIENCE AS A PREACHER.

The Rev. Zelotes Grinnell, who is known as the father of the Baptist ministers of America, gave an interesting sketch of his ministerial career yesterday before the Baptist Ministers' Conference, at No. 9 Murray-street. Father Grinnell, as he is familiarly called, completed the eighty-fourth year of his age on April 8 last. Sixty-two of these years were spent in the ministry, and, despite his extreme old age, he is still a vigorous thinker and an eloquent speaker. His progenitors were descended from a Huguenot family, who fled to Wales to avoid persecution, and subsequently settled in Connecticut. Father Grinnell was born in Delaware County, N. Y. "My mother," said he yesterday in the introductory part of his address, "was baptized three months before I was born, and so I was baptized twice." After describing the circumstances attending his conversion, the aged clergyman said that his first efforts as a preacher were made at a place called Schoharie Creek, in the neighborhood of the Catskills, when he was a very young man. He was not then licensed, and in that field of labor, which was 20 miles long and 8 miles wide, he encountered at first a great deal of opposition on account of his youth and inexperience. During the first year of his sojourn there he received a full license to preach, and was soon after ordained. The ordination service was performed in a big lumber wagon. Fifteen years and a half of his life was spent at that place, during which he baptized 235 persons and delivered 4,171 sermons. Long rides on horseback through the mountains and woods, in all seasons, were daily incidents of his life. On one occasion, having received an invitation to preach at the ordination of a Mr. Dobell, in Wayne County, Penn., he rode 120 miles and preached four sermons in four consecutive days. This was, he remarked, but a specimen of scores of such journeys during those 15½ years. In June, 1835, he received a call from a congregation of 23 persons in Paterson, N. J. In that community there was "as little money and as much of the devil" as he had ever seen, but he remained there five years, preaching 1,366 sermons and baptizing 130 individuals. Finding it hard to support a family of seven on a salary of $400 a year, he accepted a call from the Baptists of New-York City in 1838, among whom he remained four years, delivering 1,046 sermons, baptizing 188 persons, and building "a meeting-house 57 feet by 75 feet, with a basement and gallery," in Cannon-street. That church was dedicated about the time that President Harrison was inaugurated. During a revival which he conducted in this City, the rite of baptism was performed in the rivers, when the tide was out. On leaving the City Father Grinnell went to Elmira, where he preached 1,167 sermons and baptized 53 persons in the course of five years, after which he went to Putnam. Later on he served as Pastor in Port Jervis, Glenwood, Paterson, Hackensack, and at several other New-York and New-Jersey towns. In Paterson, as the Pastor of a church composed almost exclusively of journeymen mechanics, he closed his active ministerial career of 62 years. The total number of formal sermons delivered by him during that period was about 18,000. He joined 800 couples in marriage and baptized 900 persons, of whom 11 became clergymen. Father Grinnell recited many quaint incidents of his younger days, which were greatly enjoyed by his hearers. At the conclusion of his address a resolution thanking him for it was passed. It was seconded by the venerable Peter Balen, who was a member of the Cannon-Street Church when Father Grinnell was its Pastor.

THE CONVICT LETTER-THIEF.

HOW FLOOD AVAILED HIMSELF OF HIS EXPERIENCE.

James Flood, the discharged letter-carrier, who was arrested in the act of stealing letters from the General Post Office on Sunday night, was arraigned yesterday morning before United States Commissioner Shields, the formal complaint against him being made by Special Agent Sharretts. In January, 1879, Flood was a letter-carrier, and after two months of detective scrutiny he was discovered stealing letters. For that offense he was sentenced by Judge Benedict to imprisonment for two years. On Aug. 13 this year he was pardoned, and just six weeks later was detected in the offense now charged. He had not been reappointed, but taking advantage of the knowledge acquired while he was a carrier, he entered the Post Office at the employes' door on Sunday afternoon just as the watch was being changed, and proceeded directly to and took a seat at the carriers' assorting desk. Superintendent Richards noticed that the man at the desk was not in uniform, and walking over to him saw and identified him as the ex-convict carrier Flood. Flood attempted to run away, and Mr. Richards seized him, and quite a struggle ensued. Deputy Superintendent Bowne went to aid Mr. Richards, and again Flood broke away. Finally he was thrown down and secured. When searched he had five letters in his pockets and seven others in his hand, all of which had been selected by him from the mass of letters on the table. When opened yesterday all of the letters were found to contain money, thus showing that he was an expert in making his selections. His detection and arrest were undoubtedly mainly due to the adoption of the plan of uniforming all the Post Office employes. Postmaster James says he would like to know who indorsed and pushed through so successfully Flood's application for a pardon. It is a curious coincidence that he was detected and seized in January, 1879, by Messrs. Richards and Bowne. United States Commissioner Shields held the prisoner to await examination in the sum of $5,000. Not being able to furnish it, Flood was sent to Ludlow-Street Jail.

JUDGE MURRAY'S APPOINTMENT.

The Grand Jury yesterday continued its investigation into the alleged reception of money by certain members of the Board of Aldermen who voted for the confirmation of Judge Murray as Police Justice. Aldermen Haffen, Foster, Goodwin, Jacobus, and McClave were in attendance in obedience to subpoenas issued. Edwin Connolly, a barrel manufacturer, and John Keenan, the owner of a liquor saloon at No. 34 Park Row, who are supposed to know something about the alleged bribery, were also in attendance. The Grand Jury examined the witnesses at length, but failed to obtain any knowledge in relation to the alleged payment of money for Aldermanic votes. The questions put by Foreman Lent were, it is said, suggested by Peter Masterson, a member of the Grand Jury, who is a ward leader in Tammany Hall, and enjoys the confidence of Mr. John Kelly. The investigation will be continued to-day. Subpoenas have been served upon Alderman Haughton, Alderman Sauer and William H. Molony, Deputy Clerk to the Board of Aldermen, commanding their appearance before the Grand Jury at noon.

THE CIRCUIT COURT CLERKSHIP.

United States Commissioner J. M. Deuel has been appointed by Judges Blatchford and Choate Clerk of the United States Circuit Court for this circuit, in place of Commissioner John I. Davenport, resigned. The appointment will go into force on Oct. 1, at which time Mr. Davenport's resignation is to take effect. Mr. Deuel is at present Deputy Clerk of the court, and his appointment was favored and urged by almost every prominent lawyer in the City. Mr. Deuel was born in Oneida County, in 1847. In 1865 he began the study of law in Senator Conkling's office, in Utica, and in 1868 he was admitted to the Bar by the Supreme Court at Syracuse. In 1874 he was appointed one of the assistants in the office of United States Attorney Bliss, in this district, and remained there until February, 1876, when he was made Deputy Clerk for the Circuit Court and United States Commissioner. He is thoroughly conversant with the duties of the Clerk's office, and his appointment is received with much favor.

A RAILROAD DIFFICULTY SETTLED.

The fight between the Erie and the New-York Central Railroad Companies, which resulted in the establishment by the latter company of a special line of freight steamers to Bremen, has been patched up. The trouble arose out of an agreement between the Erie Company and the North German Lloyd Company that the Erie Railroad should have exclusively the immigrant passenger traffic of the steam-ship line. The Erie Company has agreed that the New-York Central Company shall hereafter divide the traffic with it, each company to have all the immigrants that are landed by the North German Lloyd line during alternate weeks. The two companies have also agreed that their assistant ticket agents in Castle Garden shall remain outside the inclosure until after all the immigrants are registered, in accordance with the recent order of Commissioner Starr.

AN EXCHANGE MEMBER SUSPENDED.

The Board of Managers of the Produce Exchange held a meeting yesterday and formally suspended Louis Franke, a dealer in malt and hops at No. 104 Broad-street, from the privileges of the floor because of "conduct not deemed consistent with the just and equitable principles of trade." Franklin Edson & Co. recently sold Franke a load of malt for $12,000, the terms being cash. Franke resold the malt to a third person on what he claims were similar terms, but the latter failed to carry out his part of the contract. Franke thereupon went to Franklin Edson & Co., stated his predicament, and asked for four months' time, which was refused. The matter was referred to private arbitration, and a decision given in favor of Franklin Edson & Co. As Franke continued delinquent, complaint was made to the Board of Managers of the Exchange with the result above given.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—SEPT. 27.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—1 P. M.

U. S. 4s c., 1907.	U. S. 4s c., 1907.	U. S. 4s r., 1907.
$5,000......109⅝	$5,000......109⅝	100,000......109

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$10,000 U. S. 4s r......107⅞

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

[illegible]

SALES TO 3 P. M.

[illegible]

MINING STOCK EXCHANGE SALES—SEPT. 27.

FIRST CALL—10:30 A. M.

[illegible]

THIRD CALL—2:30 P. M.

[illegible]

MONDAY, Sept. 27—P. M.

The share speculation was irregular and unsettled in the early dealings, but the market was in the main weak, with a declining tendency. During the afternoon a heavy pressure to sell prevailed, which resulted in a sharp decline in prices, almost the entire list participating therein. The telegraph shares were notably weak, Western Union selling down 3 ℔ cent. and American Union over 6 ℔ cent. The coal stocks were also freely sold at declining quotations. In view of the general depression the Granger shares were steadily held. St. Paul was quite active, and showed only a fractional decline on the day's transactions. Among the South-western properties Louisville and Nashville was exceptionally strong, and rose 11½ ℔ cent., as compared with the closing sales of Saturday. The advance was based on the decision of the United States Circuit Court at Nashville, dismissing the cases of the Tennessee bondholders against the various railroads in that State. Nashville Chattanooga rose 4 ℔ cent. in the morning, reacted 2 ℔ cent., and advanced 3 ℔ cent. in the late transactions. The general list reached the lowest point of the day shortly before the close, the decline ranging from ¼ to 8½ ℔ cent., the coal shares, Ohio and Mississippi, Iron Mountain, and Ontario and Western leading the downward movement. In the final sales there was a fractional recovery in some instances.

The transactions aggregated 282,080 shares, including 27,900 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 26,100 New-Jersey Central, 20,100 Wabash Pacific, 16,700 St. Paul, 17,400 Western Union, 16,100 Erie, 15,400 Iron Mountain, 12,100 Lake Shore, 11,400 Reading, 10,200 Kansas and Texas, 7,700 Union Pacific, 5,300 Hannibal and St. Joseph, 5,200 North-west, 4,800 Nashville Chattanooga, 3,800 Pacific Mail, 3,200 Michigan Central, 3,800 Sutro Tunnel, 2,800 Lake Erie and Western, 2,400 St. Paul and Omaha, and 2,200 Ohio and Mississippi.

North-west declined from 102⅝ to 101½, and recovered to 101¾; St. Paul rose from 90⅛ to 90⅞, and declined to 91½; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western advanced from 89¼ to 89⅞, and receded to 87⅞; Delaware and Hudson rose from 86 to 86⅜, fell off to 81⅝, and closed at 81⅞; New-Jersey Central sold down from 72 to 71⅛, rose to 73¼, fell off to 69, and recovered to 69⅞; Reading advanced from 28⅛ to 28½, sold down to 27⅜, and rallied to 28⅛. Erie sold up from 38 to 38⅝, fell off to 37⅛, and recovered to 37⅞, closing at 37⅞; Western Union advanced from 96 to 96⅛, fell off to 95¼, and recovered to 96⅛; American Union closed at 58, against 64½ on Saturday; Pacific Mail rose from 38½ to 38⅞, and declined to 37⅞, closing at 37⅞. Lake Shore rose from 106⅞ to 107½, and receded to 105⅞; Kansas and Texas sold up from 33¼ to 33⅞, and fell off to 31⅛, with final sales at 32; Wabash Pacific receded from 35⅛ to 34⅞, and recovered to 34⅞; do. preferred sold down from 65⅛ to 64¼, and closed at 64⅜; Michigan Central rose from 94 to 94¾, and receded to 93; Hannibal and St. Joseph advanced from 37⅞ to 39¼, fell off to 37, and recovered to 37½; Iron Mountain receded from 49⅞ to 49, rose to 49⅞, and declined to 47⅝; Ontario and Western dropped from 29½ to 30; Union Pacific sold up from 86⅜ to 87, receded to 85⅝, recovered to 85⅞, and reacted to 85½; Louisville and Nashville sold up from 140 to 160½; Nashville Chattanooga opened at an advance of 1 ℔ cent., rose 3 ℔ cent., reacted 2 ℔ cent., and advanced 3 ℔ cent.; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy fell off from 128½ to 127; Northern Pacific preferred receded from 52⅛ to 51⅛.

The money market worked smoothly throughout the entire day, capital being in abundant supply at the same low rates of interest which were current last week. Call loans on pledge of stock collateral ranged between 2 and 3 ℔ cent., and closed at 2½ ℔ cent., while the Government bond dealers supplied their requirements at 2 ℔ cent. Time loans were effected at from 3 to 6 ℔ cent. In the discount market prime discounts sold at 4½@5½ ℔ cent. The following were the rates of domestic exchange on New-York at the undermentioned cities to-day: Savannah, buying ⅜, selling ⅛@¼ off; Charleston, buying ⅜@7-16 discount, selling par; New-Orleans, commercial 50 discount, bank par; St. Louis, 110 discount; Chicago, 75 discount; Boston, 45 to 50 discount.

The foreign advices reported British Consols at London weak and lower, at 97⅜@97½ for both money and the account. United States Government bonds were strong, and ⅛@¼ ℔ cent. higher, at 111¼ for new 4s, 112⅜ for 4½s, and 105⅜@105⅝ for new 5s. In American railway securities, Erie common rose from 39½ to 39⅝; do. consolidated Seconds advanced from 91 to 91½, and returned to 91; Illinois Central rose from 115 to 115¼, and returned to 115; Pennsylvania declined from 60½ to 60⅛; Reading rose from 14½ to 14¾, and reacted to 14⅝; New-York Central declined from 133 to 132½; Atlantic and Great Western Firsts from 69⅝ to 69¼, and do. Seconds from 38⅞ to 38⅝. Bar Silver was steady at 52 3-16d. ℔ ounce. The sum of £240,000 in specie was withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day. At Paris, Rentes sold up from 85f. 50c. to 86f. 55c., and receded to 85f. 40c. Exchange on London was marked up to 25f. 37½c. The Bank of England to-day sold £50,000 in bullion for shipment to New-York. The statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany for the last fiscal week shows an increase in specie of 8,120,000 marks.

In Sterling Exchange, the nominal asking quotations remain unchanged at $4 82 for 60-day bills and $4 84½ for demand. The market was, however, weaker even than at the close of business on Saturday, while the inquiry for bills was very light. Several of the leading bankers were sellers of demand at 1½c. under the posted figures but found few buyers at even this large concession. The basis on which actual transactions were effected was as follows: 60-day bills, $4 80½ to $4 80¾; demand, $4 83¼ to $4 83½; cable transfers, $4 83¾ to $4 83⅞; commercial bills, $4 79 to $4 79¼.

Government bonds were inactive, but the market was weak in tone, and the closing quotations showed a decline of ⅛ ℔ cent. in 5s, ⅛ ℔ cent. in 4½s, ¼ ℔ cent. in 4s, registered and ⅛ ℔ cent. in 4s, coupon. Railroad mortgages were active but irregular; Alton and Terre Haute Firsts declined from 114 to 113½, and do. Seconds rose from 105 to 106; Boston, Hartford and Erie Firsts fell off from 38⅞ to 38½, and Denver and Rio Grande Firsts from 108 to 107½; C. C. and I. C. supplementary Firsts advanced from 92½ to 93; do. incomes from 49½ to 43; Delaware and Hudson 7s of 1891 from 111 to 112, and Harlem Firsts from 129½ to 130; Erie consolidated Seconds declined from 88½ to 87⅞, and do. funded 5s from 86½ to 86; Iron Mountain Firsts sold up from 116 to 116½; do. First preferred incomes from 85 to 86½; do. Second preferred incomes rose from 81½ to 82½, and reacted to 82; Kansas and Texas Firsts advanced from 103½ to 105½, and do. Seconds receded from 59⅞ to 59; Kansas Pacific incomes No. 16 sold down from 86 to 85; Louisville and Nashville consolidated 7s from 117½ to 117; Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Consols assented from 95 to 94½; Lake Erie and Western incomes from 67 to 65½; Morris and Essex Firsts from 133½ to 131½, and New-York Elevated Firsts from 112⅜ to 112; Mobile and Ohio First debentures declined from 80¾ to 80, sold up to 80⅞, and reacted to 80¼; do. Second debentures fell off from 30 to 49½; North-west gold coupons rose from 119 to 120¼; New-Jersey Central incomes from 81½ to 82; Ohio and Mississippi (Springfield Division) from 104 to 105; St. Louis and San Francisco equipments from 103 to 103½, and Wabash Seconds from 108 to 108¼; do. convertibles fell off from 108⅝ to 108; Union Pacific Firsts from 112½ to [illegible]; do. Sinking Funds from 116 to 115; Southern Pacific of Missouri Firsts from 104⅛ to 103½; St. Paul gold Firsts from 119 to 117, and Peoria, Decatur and Evansville Firsts from 101 to 100; Oregon Navigation Firsts fell off from 105½ to 105, and recovered to 105¼. In State bonds, Tennessee 6s, old, sold at 42; do. new 6s at 41; Louisiana Consols at 48½, and Arkansas funding 6s at 20.

UNITED STATES TREASURY. NEW-YORK, Sept. 27, 1880.

Receipts	$1,455,630 34
Payments	2,420,196 87
Balance, coin	77,613,817 28
Balance, notes	5,342,072 37

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—SEPT. 27.

	Saturday.	Monday.
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	[illegible]	[illegible]
Adams Express	116	[illegible]
American Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Albany and Susquehanna	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alton and Terre Haute	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alton and Terre Haute pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph	[illegible]	[illegible]
American District Telegraph	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boston Water Power	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boston Air Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boston Land Company	[illegible]	[illegible]
B. C. R. and Northern	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canton	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canada Southern	[illegible]	[illegible]
Climax Mining	[illegible]	[illegible]
Caribou Mining	[illegible]	[illegible]
Central Arizona	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago, St. Louis and New-Orleans	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. C. C. and I.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chesapeake and Ohio	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chesapeake and Ohio 1st pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chesapeake and Ohio 2d pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. C. and I. C.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago and Alton	[illegible]	[illegible]
Montauk Gas	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago and North-west	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago and North-west pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cleveland and Pittsburg	[illegible]	[illegible]
Consolidation Coal	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cumberland Coal	[illegible]	[illegible]
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western	[illegible]	[illegible]
Delaware and Hudson Canal	[illegible]	[illegible]
Excelsior Mining	[illegible]	[illegible]
Denver and Rio Grande	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hannibal and St. Joseph	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hannibal and St. Joseph pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Harlem	[illegible]	[illegible]
Homestake Mining	[illegible]	[illegible]
Houston and Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]
Illinois Central	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ind., Bloomington and Western	[illegible]	[illegible]
Central Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ohio Central	[illegible]	[illegible]
Keokuk and Des Moines	[illegible]	[illegible]
Keokuk and Des Moines pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake Shore	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake Erie and Western	[illegible]	[illegible]
La Plata	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisville and Nashville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Little Pittsburg	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisville, New-Albany and Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manhattan Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mariposa	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mariposa pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marietta and Cincinnati 1st pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marietta and Cincinnati 2d pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Metropolitan Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
Michigan Central	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mobile and Ohio	[illegible]	[illegible]
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]
Morris and Essex	[illegible]	[illegible]
Maryland Coal	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Central Coal	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-Jersey Central	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-York Central	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-York and New-Haven	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-York Elevated	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-York, Lake Erie and Western	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-York, Lake Erie and Western pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northern Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northern Pacific pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ohio and Mississippi	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ohio and Mississippi pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ontario Mining	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oregon Railway and Navigation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Panama	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pennsylvania	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philadelphia and Reading	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pullman Palace Car Company	119	119
Quicksilver	[illegible]	[illegible]
Quicksilver pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rensselaer and Saratoga	[illegible]	[illegible]
Standard Mining	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sutro Tunnel	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis and San Francisco	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis and San Francisco pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis and San Francisco 1st pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis and Iron Mountain	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul and Omaha	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul and Omaha pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-York, Ontario and Western	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wells-Fargo Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western Union Telegraph	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
Alton and Terre Haute	[illegible]	[illegible]	100
Atlantic and Pacific Tel.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
American Union Tel.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
B. C. R. and Northern	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canada Southern	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chi., St. L. and N. O.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C., C., C. and I.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chesapeake and Ohio	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ches. and Ohio 1st pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ches. and Ohio 2d pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. C. and I. C.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chi., Bur. and Quincy	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago and North-west	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chi. and North-west pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chi., Mil. and St. Paul	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chi., Mil. and St. Paul pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chi., R. I. and Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Central Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Del., Lack. and Western	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Del. and Hudson Canal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Denver and Rio Grande	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Han. and St. Joseph	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Han. and St. Joseph pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Illinois Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake Shore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake Erie and Western	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisville and Nashville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Little Pittsburg	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manhattan Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mar. and Cin. 2d pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Michigan Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mo., Kansas and Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nash., Chat. and St. Louis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-Jersey Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-York Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y., L. E. and Western	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y., L. E. and West. pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northern Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northern Pacific pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ohio and Mississippi	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ohio and Mississippi pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ontario and Western	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oregon Railway and Nav.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria, Dec. and Evans.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ohio Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philadelphia and Reading	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Quicksilver pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sutro Tunnel	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. L. and San Fran. pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. L. and Iron Mountain	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul and Omaha	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul and Omaha pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wabash, St. L. and Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wab., St. L. and Pac. pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western Union Telegraph	[illegible]	[illegible]	17,475
Total sales			282,080

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6s, 1880, registered	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 6s, 1880, coupon	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 6s, 1881, registered	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 6s, 1881, coupon	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 5s, 1881, registered	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 4½s, 1891, registered	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 4s, 1907, registered	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States currency 6s, 1895	[illegible]	..
United States currency 6s, 1896	[illegible]	..
United States currency 6s, 1897	[illegible]	..
United States currency 6s, 1898	[illegible]	..
United States currency 6s, 1899	[illegible]	..

The following were the closing rates of foreign exchange:

	Counter Rates.	Selling Rates.
London:		
60-days sight	[illegible]	[illegible]
Demand	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cable transfers	[illegible]	[illegible]
Commercial	[illegible]	[illegible]
Commercial, 3 days	[illegible]	[illegible]
Paris francs:		
60-days sight	[illegible]	[illegible]
Demand	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cable transfers	[illegible]	[illegible]
Commercial	[illegible]	[illegible]
Commercial, 3 days	[illegible]	[illegible]
Swiss francs:		
60-days sight	[illegible]	[illegible]
Demand	[illegible]	[illegible]
Belgium francs:		
60-days sight	[illegible]	[illegible]
Demand	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reichmarks:		
60-days sight	[illegible]	[illegible]
Demand	[illegible]	[illegible]
Commercial	[illegible]	[illegible]
Commercial, 3 days	[illegible]	[illegible]

The following is the Clearing-house statement to-day:

Exchanges	$142,333,316
Balances	6,580,989

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

[illegible]

And the following for railway mortgages:

[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—SEPT. 27.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, new	[illegible]	[illegible]
United Railroads of New-Jersey	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pennsylvania Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reading Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lehigh Valley Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
Catawissa Railroad pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northern Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northern Pacific pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northern Central Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lehigh Navigation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pittsburg, Titusville and Buffalo	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hestonville Railway	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philadelphia and Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]

Coupons of the consolidated 8 ℔ cent. bonds of the Houston and Texas Central Railroad due October, will be paid by Messrs. John J. Cisco & Son, No. 59 Wall-street.

THE CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 27.—The following are the closing official prices of mining stocks to-day:

Alpha	[illegible]	Mexican	[illegible]
Alta	[illegible]	Mono	[illegible]
Bechtel	[illegible]	Northern Belle	[illegible]
Belcher	[illegible]	Ophir	[illegible]
Belvidere	[illegible]	Oro	[illegible]
Best and Belcher	[illegible]	Overman	[illegible]
Bodie	[illegible]	Potosi	[illegible]
Bullion	[illegible]	Savage	[illegible]
California	[illegible]	Sierra Nevada	[illegible]
Chollar	[illegible]	Silver King	[illegible]

Consolidated Virginia	[illegible]	Union Consolidated	[illegible]
Crown Point	[illegible]	Wales	[illegible]
Eureka Consolidated	[illegible]	Yellow Jacket	[illegible]
Exchequer	[illegible]	Goodshaw	[illegible]
Gould and Curry	[illegible]	Jupiter	[illegible]
Grand Prize	[illegible]	Dudley	[illegible]
Hale and Norcross	[illegible]	Boston Consolidated	[illegible]
Mammoth	[illegible]	Consolidated Pacific	[illegible]
Martin White	[illegible]		

CLOSING BOSTON PRICES.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 27.—The following are the closing prices on the Stock Exchange to-day:

Water Power	[illegible]	Flint & Pere Mar.	[illegible]
Boston Land	[illegible]	Little Rock & Ft. S.	[illegible]
Atch. & Top. 1st 7s	[illegible]	New-York & N. E.	[illegible]
Atch. & Top. l. g. 7s	[illegible]	Ogdens. & L. Cham.	[illegible]
Atch. & Top. 2d 7s	[illegible]	Ogdens. & L. C. pref.	[illegible]
Atch. & Top. 1. 6s	[illegible]	Old Colony	[illegible]
B., Hartford & Erie 7s	[illegible]	Pueblo & Ark. Valley	[illegible]
Eastern R. R. 6s	[illegible]	Rutland pref.	[illegible]
Eastern R. R. 6s	[illegible]	Rutland common	[illegible]
Kansas City	[illegible]	Allouez Min. Co.	[illegible]
Kan. City, L. & S. R. 7s	[illegible]	Calumet & Hecla	[illegible]
Little Rock & Ft. S. 7s	[illegible]	Catalpa	[illegible]
New-York & N. E. 7s	[illegible]	Copper Falls	[illegible]
Atch. & Top. R. R.	[illegible]	Duncan Silver	[illegible]
Boston & Albany	[illegible]	Franklin	[illegible]
Boston & Maine	[illegible]	International	[illegible]
Burlington & Mo. in N.	[illegible]	Madison Copper	[illegible]
Chi., Bur. & Quincy	[illegible]	Pewabic	[illegible]
Chi., Clin., Dub. & M.	[illegible]	Quincy	[illegible]
Cin., San. & Cleve.	[illegible]	Ridge	[illegible]
Eastern R. R.	[illegible]	Silver Islet	[illegible]

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Sept. 27, 1880.

Trade in horned Cattle and in Sheep and Lambs was slow on this morning, and values were weak; the supply exceeded the demand, and a portion of both herds and flocks remained unsold. All other sorts of live stock were in fair demand, and values were steady. At Sixtieth-Street Yards horned Cattle sold at 8½c.@11½c. ℔ lb., weights 6½ to 9½ cwt. At Harsimus Cove Yards prices were 7c.@10½c. ℔ lb., weights 5½ to 9½ cwt.; from 55 to 57 lb. has been allowed net; general sales on 56 lb. net. Milch Cows, Calves included, $30@$60 ℔ head. Coarse quality Calves, grass-fed and otherwise, [illegible]. Veals, from lean to fair, 5c.@7½c. ℔ lb. Sheep sold at [illegible]. Lambs, [illegible]; mixed flocks, [illegible]; Bucks, [illegible]. The flocks as above reported ranged from common to good. Live Hogs sold at [illegible]. City dressed quoted at [illegible], being the quotations of corn-fed Hogs, all weights included.

SALES.

At Sixtieth-Street Yards—T. C. Eastman sold for self 247 Illinois Steers, [illegible] [remainder illegible]

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Sixtieth-Street Yards for week ending Sept. 25, 1880: 4,627 head of horned Cattle, 118 Cows, 5,232 Veals and Calves, 23,856 Sheep and Lambs. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day: 1,780 head of horned Cattle, 25 Cows, 1,152 Veals and Calves, 8,235 Sheep and Lambs.

Gross arrivals at Fortieth-Street Hog Yards for week ending Sept. 25, 1880: 15,349 Hogs. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day: 5,683 Hogs.

Gross arrivals at Harsimus Cove Yards for week ending Sept. 25, 1880: 7,735 head of horned Cattle, 329 Veals and Calves, 13,588 Sheep and Lambs, 14,116 Hogs. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day: 4,231 head of horned Cattle, 5,063 Sheep and Lambs, 4,968 Hogs.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 27.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 2,400 head; total for the week thus far, 5,900 head; same time last week, 6,800 head; consigned through, 201 cars; market steady, with a good demand for good grades; common Cattle dull and drooping; sales of extra Steers at $5@$5 37½; good shippers, $4 75@$5; fair to medium, $3 90@$4 30; common, $3@$4; light butchers', $3 25@$3 60; butchers' stock very dull at [illegible] for mixed butchers'; old Cows, $2 50@$2 80; fat do., $3@$3 25; stockers weak; sales at [illegible]; milch Cows and springers stronger; sales of milkers at $25@$33; springers, [illegible]; extra, [illegible] ℔ head; Veal Calves steady, with a fair demand, at $4 75@$5 50. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 4,000 head; total for the week thus far, 5,000 head; same time last week, 5,000 head; consigned through, 2 cars; market dull, weak, and lower, with light offerings; sales of fair to good Western Sheep at [illegible]; common, $3 50@$3 75; Western Lambs, $4 50@$4 70; Canada Lambs very dull; several loads remain unsold; offering at $4 50@$5. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 11,780 head; total for the week thus far, 18,360 head; same time last week, 14,000 head; consigned through, 85 cars; market steady, with a fair demand; good grades in request at last week's prices; common slow; sales of good to choice Yorkers at $5 10@$5 25; common to fair light, $4 50@$4 75; heavy and medium, $5 10@$5 40; several loads selected for export at $5 35@$5 60; 5 cars remain unsold.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 27.—The *Drovers' Journal* reports: Hogs—Receipts, 11,000 head; shipments, 5,500 head; market active and 5c. higher; all sold; mixed, $4 75@$5 25; selected heavy, $5 40@$5 60; quality not good; packers and shippers buy freely. Cattle—Receipts, 4,300 head; shipments, 1,000 head; good natives scarcer and stronger; common to fair, $3 75@$4 40; good to choice, [illegible]; export, [illegible]; stockers, $2 30@$3; feeders, [illegible]; Calves, [illegible]; distillery Bulls [illegible]; butchers' mixed, [illegible]; Western half-breeds, [illegible]; Texans, [illegible]; through Texans, [illegible]. Sheep—Receipts, 200 head; market scarce and firm; good, [illegible]; Lambs, ℔ head, [illegible].

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 27.—Hogs active and firm; Yorkers and Baltimores, $4 85@$4 95; mixed packing, $4 80@$5; butchers' to fancy, $5 10@$5 35. Cattle steady, with a good demand; supply only moderate, and mainly of butchers', which found ready sale at $2 50@$3 50; export Steers would bring $5@$5 30; heavy shipping, $4 80@$5; light, $3 80@$4 40; grass Texans, $2 25@$3 25; grass native Steers, [illegible]; Colorado Steers, $4@$4 50; receipts, 1,400 head; shipments, 100 head. Sheep steady and unchanged; medium to fancy, $3@$4; receipts, 500 head; shipments, none.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 27.—Beef Cattle—Tops a shade off, considering quality; middle and common, ¼c.@½c. off; very best, [illegible]; first quality, [illegible]; medium, [illegible]; ordinary, [illegible]—most sales from [illegible]; receipts, 4,130 head; sales, 2,749 head. Swine—Fairly active demand and prices well maintained; quotations, [illegible]; receipts, 4,577 head. The receipts of Sheep and Lambs were 4,505 head; Sheep, [illegible]; Lambs, [illegible].

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Sept. 27.—Cattle dull; sales, 4,600 head; prime at [illegible]; good at [illegible]; medium at [illegible]; common at [illegible]; mixed at [illegible]. Sheep—Market fair; sales, 10,000 head; prime at [illegible]; good at [illegible]; medium at [illegible]; common at [illegible]; culls at 3c. Hogs—Market fair; sales, 4,800 head; selling at [illegible].

EAST LIBERTY, Penn., Sept. 27.—Cattle—Receipts, 551 head; market slow at last week's prices. Hogs—Receipts, 4,200 head; Philadelphias, $5 50@$5 60; Yorkers, $5 15@$5 25. Sheep—Receipts, 1,800 head; market dull; 10c.@15c. below last week's closing prices.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 27.—Flour quiet, but steady. Wheat dull; buyers and sellers apart; $1 10¼ asked, $1 08 bid for No. 1, hard Duluth, on the spot. Corn dull and steady; sales of 1,500 bushels No. 2 Western at 44½c. Oats scarce; quoted No. 2 Mixed Western at [illegible]. Barley quiet. Rye inactive. Freights to New-York by Rail—Wheat, [illegible]. Canal Freights firm and higher. [illegible] Railroad Receipts—Flour, [illegible] bbls.; Wheat, [illegible] [remainder illegible] Grain in Store—Wheat, [illegible] bushels; Corn, [illegible] bushels; Oats, [illegible] bushels; Barley, 4,000 bushels; Rye, [illegible] bushels; Malt, [illegible] bushels.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 27.—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat excited and higher; No. 2 Red Winter, [illegible]; No. 2 Chicago Spring, [illegible] cash; [illegible] September; [illegible] October; [illegible] November, closing late in the afternoon at [illegible] November; No. 3 do., [illegible]; Rejected, [illegible]. Corn strong and higher at [illegible] cash; [illegible] October; [illegible] November. Rye [illegible]. Oats active, firm, and higher at [illegible] cash; [illegible] bid, October; [illegible] bid, November. Rye dull, weak and lower at [illegible]. Barley steady and unchanged. Flax-seed, [illegible]. Pork steady and firm at [illegible] cash; [illegible] October; $12 90, bid, November. Lard firmer at $7 90, cash and October; $7 87½, November. Bulk-meats moderately active and higher; Shoulders, [illegible]; Short Rib, [illegible]; Short Clear, [illegible]. Whisky lower at $1 11. Freights—Corn to Buffalo, [illegible]. Receipts—Flour, 9,000 bbls.; Wheat, [illegible] bushels; Corn, 404,000 bushels; Oats, [illegible] bushels; Rye, 14,000 bushels; Barley, 42,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 7,000 bbls.; Wheat, 134,000 bushels; Corn, 424,000 bushels; Oats, 81,000 bushels; Rye, 11,000 bushels; Barley, 34,000 bushels.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 27.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat higher; No. 2 Red Fall, [illegible] cash; [illegible] September; [illegible] October; [illegible] November; [illegible] December; [illegible] all the year; No. 3 do., [illegible]; No. 4 do., [illegible]. Corn higher, but slow at [illegible] cash; [illegible] bid, October; [illegible] November; [illegible] May; [illegible] all the year. Oats firmer, but slow at [illegible] cash; [illegible] bid, October; [illegible] bid, November. Rye slow at [illegible]. Barley steady and unchanged. Whisky quiet at $1 10. Pork dull; jobbing at $18. Lard steady at $7 75. Bulk-meats quiet; Shoulders, $5 30; Clear Rib, [illegible]; Clear Sides, [illegible]. Bacon slow; offered at [illegible] for Shoulders; Clear Rib, [illegible]; Clear Sides, [illegible]. Receipts—Flour, 7,000 bbls.; Wheat, 129,000 bushels; Corn, [illegible] bushels; Oats, 41,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels; Barley, [illegible] bushels. Shipments—Flour, 13,000 bbls.; Wheat, [illegible] bushels; Corn, [illegible] bushels; Oats, 7,000 bushels; Rye, [illegible] bushels.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Sept. 27.—Flour steady; [illegible] [remainder illegible]

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Sept. 27.—Flour quiet, but steady; [illegible] [remainder illegible]

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 27.—Flour dull; Family, [illegible]; fancy, steady and unchanged. Wheat quiet, but firm; No. 2 Amber, [illegible]; No. 2 Red, [illegible]; receipts, 10,000 bushels; shipments, 3,000 bushels. Corn firmer; No. 2 Mixed, [illegible]. Oats dull and unchanged. Rye dull; No. 2, 90c. Barley dull; No. 2 Fall, [illegible]. Pork dull and nominal at $18. Lard dull at [illegible]. Bulk-meats dull and nominal; Shoulders, [illegible]; Clear Rib, [illegible]. Bacon in fair demand; Shoulders, [illegible]; Clear Rib, [illegible]; Clear Sides, [illegible]. Whisky in good demand at $1 09. Butter dull and drooping; choice Western Reserve, [illegible]; choice Central Ohio, [illegible]. Sugar firm; [illegible]. Hogs steady; common, [illegible]; light, [illegible]; packing, [illegible]; butchers', [illegible]; receipts, 2,300 head; shipments, 1,000 head.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Sept. 27.—Noon board opened with Wheat firmer, closing easier; No. 1 White Michigan, [illegible]; Amber Michigan, [illegible]; No. 2 Red Wabash, spot, 97c.; November, [illegible]; December, $1 00½; No. 2 Red Wabash, 94c.; No. 2 Dayton and Michigan Red, 97c.; Rejected, [illegible] bid; No. 2 Amber Illinois, [illegible]; No. 2 Red, Mixed, [illegible]. Corn firm; High Mixed, [illegible]; No. 2, spot and September, [illegible]; October, [illegible]; November, [illegible]; Rejected, [illegible]. Oats dull; No. 2, [illegible]. Clover-seed—Mammoth, [illegible]. Lake Freights dull; Wheat to Buffalo, [illegible]; Corn, [illegible]. At the close: Wheat firm; No. 2 Red, cash, [illegible]; October, [illegible]; November, [illegible]; December, [illegible]. Receipts—Wheat, [illegible] bushels; Corn, [illegible] bushels; Oats, 12,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 53,000 bushels; Corn, 22,000 bushels; Oats, 3,000 bushels. Cars Wheat on track, 600.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 27.—Flour quiet but firmer; Wheat opened firm, advanced ⅛c., and closed firm; No. 1 Milwaukee hard, $1 06½; do. soft, [illegible]; No. 2 Milwaukee, [illegible] cash and September; October, [illegible]; November, [illegible]; No. 3 do., [illegible]; No. 4 do., [illegible]; Rejected, nominal. Corn firmer; No. 2, [illegible]. Oats steady with a fair demand; No. 2, [illegible]. Rye declined [illegible]; No. 1, [illegible]. Barley declined [illegible]; No. 2 Spring, [illegible]. Provisions nominal; Mess Pork, $18 cash and October; $12 37½, November. Lard—Prime Steam, [illegible] cash and October; [illegible], November. Hogs firmer at [illegible]. Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, [illegible]. Receipts—Wheat, [illegible] bushels; Corn, [illegible] bushels. Shipments—Wheat, [illegible] bushels; Barley, 24,000 bushels; Corn, 12,000 bushels; Barley, [illegible] bushels.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 27.—Flour in fair demand; Extra, [illegible]; Extra Family, [illegible]; A No. 1, [illegible]; choice to fancy, [illegible]. Wheat steady at [illegible]. Corn steady, with a fair demand; No. 1 White, [illegible]; do. Mixed, [illegible]. Oats steady and firm; No. 2 White, [illegible]; do. Mixed, [illegible]. Rye steady and unchanged. Pork steady at $18. Lard quiet; prime Steam, [illegible]. Bulk-meats active, lower; Shoulders, [illegible]; Clear Rib, [illegible]; Clear Sides, [illegible]. Bacon steady; Shoulders, [illegible]; Clear Rib, [illegible]; Clear Sides, [illegible]. Hams—Sugar-cured, 12c. Whisky steady at $1 05.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 27.—Flour quiet. Wheat firmer, closing higher; No. 1 White Michigan, spot, [illegible]; October, [illegible]; November, [illegible]; December, [illegible]; January, [illegible]; No. 2 White, [illegible]; No. 2 Red, [illegible]. Corn and Oats nominally unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 2,000 bbls.; Wheat, 60,000 bushels; Corn, 1,000 bushels; Oats, none. Shipments—Flour, 2,000 bbls.; Wheat, 49,000 bushels; Corn, 1,000 bushels; Oats, none.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., Sept. 27.—The market to-day was active and prices firm. The offerings were: Sales of 11,800 bxs. of factory Cheese at [illegible], the ruling price being [illegible]; 700 bxs. of farm dairy Cheese were sold at [illegible]; 200 pks. of Butter were sold at [illegible].

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 27.—Spirits Turpentine firm at [illegible]. Resin firm at $1 30 for Strained; $1 35 for good Strained. Tar firm at $2 10. Crude Turpentine firm at $2 10 for Yellow and Virgin. Corn unchanged.

BRADFORD, Penn., Sept. 27.—Petroleum—Crude Oil dull but firm; sales, 341,000 bbls. United Pipe Line certificates opened at 98¾, advanced to 101¾, and closed at 99⅞.

UTICA, N. Y., Sept. 27.—Seven thousand nine hundred bxs. of Cheese were sold to-day at [illegible], the ruling price [illegible]; 1,395 bxs. were commissioned.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Sept. 27.—With no sales reported, the market is very strong at previous quotations bid and declined.

OIL CITY, Penn., Sept. 27.—Petroleum—Crude Oil firm. United Pipe Line certificates opened at 98¾, and closed at 101¼.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 27.—Petroleum firm: Standard White, 10c.; test, 10½c.

PEORIA, Ill., Sept. 27.—Whisky firmer at $1 10.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
Held by Judge Lawrence.
Nos. 13, 19, 32, 37, 75, 87, 121, 124, 176, 180, 205, 215, 218, 219.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.
Adjourned sine die.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PARTS I., II., AND III.
Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.
Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
Held by Judge Van Vorst.
No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PARTS I., II., AND III.
Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.
Adjourned sine die.

COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS.
Held by J. F. Daly, J.
Motions will be heard at 10 A. M.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.
Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PARTS I. AND II.
Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—GENERAL TERM.
Held by Shea, C. J., and George and Sheridan, JJ.
Held in Common Pleas, Part 2.—Appeals from Orders—Nos. 15, 6, 11. Appeals from Judgments—Nos. 10, 17, 20.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PARTS I., II., AND III.
Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART I.
Held by Gildersleeve, J.

Henry Steinberg, rape.	Annie Kane, grand larceny.
William Fox, burglary.	Gilbert Fowler, bigamy.
Frank McKeeney, Edward Wall, John Reilly, burglary.	Matthew Hunt, larceny from person.
Frank Thorne, grand larceny.	William Johnson, larceny from person.
Richard Wilson, Hester Wilson, grand larceny.	John Wilson, larceny from person.
Frederick Buck, grand larceny.	James Roach, receiving stolen goods.
Isaac Walker, Lawrence Moore, John Maloney, grand larceny.	

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART II.
Held by Cowing, J.

John Klink, felonious assault and battery.	Mary White, larceny from person.
Stephen E. Wooldridge, felonious assault and battery.	James Cain, larceny from person.
Iver Johannesen, larceny from person.	Daniel Murphy, Abraham Levy, William Armitage, Peter Muller, James Brown, Theo. Zeubeck, Edmund Zeobock, violation of the Lottery law.
John Loftus, grand larceny.	

SALMON IN THE DELAWARE.

From the Trenton (N. J.) Gazette, Sept. 25.

One day last week a seine was drawn in the Delaware River near Lambertville, and among a number of black bass and other fish taken were six salmon, about half grown. One of about the same size was taken with a rod and line, the only one that we have heard of being captured in the Delaware in this way.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, SEPT. 28, 1880.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

GEN. JAMES A. GARFIELD,

OF OHIO.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

GEN. CHESTER A. ARTHUR,

OF NEW-YORK.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—HAZEL KIRKE.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—DEACON CRANKETT.
STANDARD THEATRE—LA FILLE DU TAMBOUR MAJOR.
BIJOU OPERA-HOUSE—DREAMS.
DALY'S THEATRE—OUR FIRST FAMILIES.
GRAND OPERA-HOUSE—VARIETY.
HAVERLY'S THEATRE—CARMEN.
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—AN AMERICAN GIRL.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—AROUND THE WORLD IN 80 DAYS.
PARK THEATRE—LAWN-TENNIS.
THEATRE COMIQUE—MULLIGAN GUARD PICNIC.
METROPOLITAN CONCERT HALL—CONCERT.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—VARIETY.
AMERICAN INSTITUTE—NATIONAL EXHIBITION.
BOOTH'S THEATRE—FATINITZA.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The date printed on the wrapper of each paper denotes the time when the subscription expires.

☞ Advertisements for THE WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 6 o'clock this evening.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, cooler, partly cloudy weather, light rains, southerly to westerly winds, slight fall, followed by rising barometer.

For a party which boasts of its ability to carry New-York State by a majority of from 40,000 to 60,000, the Democrats are remarkably averse to running any risks in the nomination of a candidate for Chief-Justice of the Court of Appeals. The ostensible objection that the election of Judge RAPALLO would leave a vacancy among the Associate Justices to be filled by Gov. CORNELL will not explain the Democratic reluctance to place him in nomination. The fact is that the party leaders are by no means certain of RAPALLO'S availability, and that the prospect of the Chief-Judgeship going to the Republicans, as well as the Associate-Justiceship which would be made vacant by Judge FOLGER'S promotion, leads them to cast around for a candidate more likely to strengthen their ticket. In the interests of harmony five extra members of the State Committee have been admitted as representatives of Tammany Hall, and there is much rejoicing among the faithful over the complete union of all the factions in this City and elsewhere. It would be well to await the evidences of this union in the nomination of a County ticket which will secure the undivided and hearty support of both the Halls before accepting the Saratoga love-feast as a pledge that the feuds of the last few years have been finally buried.

There is some reason why Mr. JOHN KELLY should view with alarm the prospect of TILDEN'S active participation in the State campaign. It is conjectured that the "great defrauded" is not likely to spend his money to help the election of HANCOCK without some agreement about an equivalent, and that is said to have been conceded in the shape of a promise that TILDEN should, in the event of a Democratic triumph, have the disposal of the Federal patronage of the State. The Tilden standard of character for Federal appointees might not be much higher than that of KELLY, though he might hardly be capable of making selections so notoriously bad as that recently made by KELLY in elevating the keeper of a corner groggery to the position of Superintendent of Central Park. But to a politician who is accustomed to act on the rule or ruin principle, and whose recent display of moderation has been solely due to the chance it gave him to regain patronage which had slipped through his fingers, the prospect of having a State "boss" in the person of the man who has a long series of personal wrongs to avenge on Tammany and its leader would be likely to cool his ardor for the success of the Cincinnati nominees. A victory which should re-establish the supremacy of TILDEN would, in KELLY'S estimation, be rather worse than defeat.

Gen. HANCOCK'S speech in reply to the address of the delegation, representing the shipping interests of New-York, yesterday, was all his own. Nobody will accuse him of having employed JEREMIAH BLACK, or any other statesman, to compose this admirable statement of principles. The Superb Soldier and Statesman said: "I am highly honored;" "I am very glad," "I am much pleased," "I was fearful yesterday," and "I am very glad." Having thus exhausted all possible combinations of the personal pronoun with the use of which he is most familiar, the Superb retired within himself, and the delegation returned from Governor's Island in a wild amaze at the depth, originality, and breadth of his knowledge of one of the great questions which affect the material prosperity of the Nation.

The relations between Turkey and the great powers of Europe have come to a crisis. The Sultan has intimated to the Prince of Montenegro that an advance on Dulcigno will be regarded as a declaration of war—a step which, taken in connection with the previous refusal of the Porte to surrender Dulcigno unless the naval demonstration were abandoned, is tantamount to a defiance of the united power of the signatories of the treaty of Berlin. Montenegro confesses its inability to make any impression on the combined force of Albanians and Turks without the aid of the land troops of the powers, but any operation on land is precisely what the parties to the naval demonstration have agreed to abstain from. To batter down a few fortified positions within range of the guns of the fleet, or even to sink the Turkish frigate which lies off Dulcigno, would hardly do more than prove that the powers are thoroughly in earnest, and that they are quite prepared to answer the Sultan's challenge with open war. But the real difficulty would still remain as to whether the European concert can be preserved in the face of the actual invasion of Turkish territory by an allied army and the almost certain partition of the sick man's *inheritance which would devolve upon the* invaders. Every day makes more apparent the absurdity of a naval demonstration as a means of enforcing the mandate of Europe.

A BELATED REFORM.

Some of the writers and speakers of the Democratic Party are taking in dead earnest the humorous propositions of the New-York *World* in regard to civil service reform. This may be due to a defective sense of humor on their part, or it may be due to the fact that the New-York writer overdid the irony in his articles, laid it on too thick, so to speak, and so obscured their comicality that it was reserved to himself and a few sympathetic spirits, mostly Republicans, to appreciate its cleverness. But as the matter has been taken up in the Democratic press and on the stump, in all seriousness, it may be worth while to ignore the jocose character of its origin, and to glance at it as if it were actually intended to mean something.

The substance of it is this: It was suggested by the New-York *World*, in effect, that Gen. HANCOCK, if he were to be elected President, might confine changes in the civil service to the more important posts, to the holders of which the essential policy of the Administration might be intrusted, while the incumbents of minor positions, having no intimate connection with that policy, should be left undisturbed so long as they should continue to perform their duties properly. It was implied, also, that, in case of necessary vacancies, appointments should be made without reference to politics. The Charleston *News and Courier*, and the Galveston *News*, among the Southern Democratic journals, have indorsed this proposition with considerable heartiness, and more recently Mr. GROESBECK, of Ohio, has approved it, and has gone so far as to say that it is "the declared policy of the Democratic Party." Mr. GROESBECK is a man of a good deal of intelligence, far too much to allow us to suppose that he regards the editorial utterances to which we have referred as constituting a declaration of policy for the Democratic Party, and we are at a loss to divine where he finds this policy declared. And it would be interesting to know how either the Southern newspapers or the Western orator suppose that the policy, no matter by whom declared, can be carried out by a Democratic President. Certainly, the policy is in itself a good one. It is the one which was very clearly defined and very ably defended by the Civil Service Commission of which Mr. GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS was Chairman, which was for a time, under great difficulties, applied by Gen. GRANT, during his first term, and then abandoned, and which has more recently been applied on a much smaller scale, but more persistently, by Mr. HAYES. It is not, therefore, a novel policy, or one of which the intrinsic practicability can fairly be brought in question. It has been carefully developed, not only by intelligent study of skillful experts, but by actual experiment. It would, if honestly *and sensibly applied, produce all the benefits* which have been anticipated from it.

But we venture to think that if Mr. GROESBECK were to ask Gen. HANCOCK in person to say how he would go about enforcing such a policy, the smile that would light up their respective faces would make the traditional grin of the Roman augurs seem an expression of solemn sincerity. The consciousness of the impossible obstacle which would be raised in his path by the traditions, the unbroken practice, the inbred purpose and passion of his followers, would compel Gen. HANCOCK, innocent as he is of political experience, to instantly perceive the utter futility of undertaking such a task. If there were the slightest substantial reason for supposing that he entertained any such delusion, it would only be a proof of the complete want of harmony between him and his party.

In the absence of any reason for such a supposition, we can only regard this discussion of civil service reform to be put in practice by him as an attempt to make a *small installment of political capital for the* Democratic Party. As such it comes too late. The record of the party on this subject is very full and conclusive. It is only necessary to know it with some degree of familiarity to be able to see that the party could no more accomplish such a reform than it could elect Gen. HANCOCK President without the support of the solid South, or do any other thing which it cannot hope to do. The Democratic Party originated the spoils system under the inspiration of AARON BURR and a multitude of worthy associates and successors to that ingenious politician. It has been for nearly three generations the one political force on which they have relied more than on any other. It has been developed most completely and remorselessly where and when they were most active and powerful. It has been applied, within the past five years, in the two branches of the national legislature, in its most offensive and mischievous form, and there is not a dozen of Democratic politicians in the Union to-day who do not expect that it will be applied with the most sweeping thoroughness to the whole Federal service should the party obtain control thereof. Had any such policy of reform as is now suggested been supposed to be in the mind of Gen. HANCOCK, he could not have been nominated. To attribute it to him at this late day is only to make him and the authors of the suggestion equally ridiculous. After so many years of political existence, in which every act of the party has been hostile to the reform, after the very recent exhibition of its unscrupulous rapacity, after its National Convention has observed the most absolute silence on the subject, it is simple absurdity to ask the public to believe that it would consent to see the reform put in operation by its candidate for the Presidency, even were he inclined to try such an experiment, of which, we repeat, there is not the remotest probability.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC SCHEME.

Although the conditions under which the Canadian Pacific Railway is to be built are not definitely known, the general statement that an international syndicate, composed of capitalists of London, Paris, and this City, has entered upon the work has not been denied, and there is also good authority for the assertion that the Dominion Government has agreed to hand *over to the company $25,000,000 in bonds, that portion of the trans-continental rail*way that has already been built, and to make to it very large grants of public land in alternate sections. If this is all that the building company is to receive, it must be admitted that Sir JOHN MACDONALD, the Canadian Premier, who has been for some months past in England endeavoring to arrange for the completion of the road, has made a very successful bargain. Under its agreement the company will be called upon to construct more than 2,500 miles of road, the greater part of it above the fiftieth parallel of latitude. This, upon the American continent, is a task of no slight magnitude.

Within the past year or two a great deal has been said about the fertility of the valleys of the Saskatchewan and the Athabasca Rivers, and while it may be true that these tracts of land are destined to be colonized by farmers, it is also beyond dispute that the severity of the climate in the Winter season will be a barrier in the way of the coming of the ordinary immigrant. It is not to be believed that while vacant lands are obtainable elsewhere immigrants will move to take up farms in a country where, for eight months out of the twelve, out-of-door life has few, if any, attractions. For this reason the company may find it difficult to realize much of a revenue in the immediate future by the disposal of its land, and may also have to wait for some time before its local and through trade brings in to it a reasonable working return.

Indeed, the great trouble with the Canadian Pacific Railway is its political character. In order to give stability to the Dominion and induce British Columbia to become a part of the confederation, the promise of building the road was made, and in the terms of the union it was announced that it would be completed in 1898; and while British Columbia is willing to waive the condition of time, her handful of people —for the Province has only about 30,000 inhabitants—insist that the railroad shall be built. The fate of the Dominion may be said to hang upon this issue, for if one Province goes out it is highly probable that one or two of the others will take advantage of the confusion to clear themselves from their share in the growing indebtedness of the confederation. It is, therefore, essential that the road should be built, and when Sir JOHN MACDONALD went to England it was given out that his first purpose would be to induce the British Government to aid Canada to the extent of $100,000,000 in this work of railroad building. Indeed, a well-informed writer, a member of the House of Commons, in the current number of the *Contemporary Review*, has gone so far as to hint that if England does not supply the desired $100,000,000 the Canadians are likely to obtain this amount from the Government of the United States, on the condition that the Dominion join a Customs union with this country by which, for all purposes of trade, the two countries would be as one.

But the Canadian Premier seems to have prevented the carrying out of any scheme like this, by turning the railroad over to a private company. All that Canada will now be called upon to do will be to make an outright payment of $25,000,000, for it is not understood that this money is to be in the nature of a loan. The Dominion debt, which bears with great severity upon the people, is now about $160,000,000, and though the addition proposed might seem to us a small amount, it will add very greatly to the financial difficulties with which Canada is struggling. However, rather than allow the Dominion to go to pieces, or borrow under onerous conditions the money needed from our Government—an operation which we fancy would be much more difficult than some alarmed Englishmen suppose—it is prudent to run the risk of increasing the debt. The road once built, the conditions of the union will be complied with. That it will be of material service to the country or the company for years to come we can hardly believe. *If it came to an end on this side of* the Rocky Mountains, 500 miles west of Winnipeg, it would fulfill all of the possible requirements of trade. In carrying it to the Pacific Ocean, 600 miles or more of road has to be built through a difficult, mountainous country. The natural resources of British Columbia have not thus far proved very attractive to settlers, and there is no reason to suppose that there will be a rush of immigrants in that direction when the railroad has opened the country. Equally unpromising is the outlook for the railroad to obtain a large share in the trans-continental and Anglo-Chinese trade, for the terminal facilities and greater local trade of the Southern and rival routes of travel would enable them to offer more favorable rates for through business. The Canadian Pacific Railway is essentially a political enterprise, and Premier Sir JOHN MACDONALD has certainly shown rare business ability in transferring his white elephant upon such favorable terms.

QUALIFIED COPYRIGHT.

It is said that the State Department at Washington is about to propose to the British Government a plan of international copyright, to be put in effect by means of a treaty. This is supposed to be, in substance, that suggested by one of the leading publishing-houses of this City. One great difficulty in dealing with this subject heretofore is to be found in the absence of any effective public opinion in regard to the matter. Writers, in discussing the question, have been somewhat free in stating what our people want and what they think in regard to it, but in fact there has been little evidence that they have entertained any well-defined opinions on the subject. They are undoubtedly disposed to obtain books as cheaply as possible and have a general sentiment in favor of justice to the authors, but it is doubtful if they have ever considered the merits of copyright laws or the claims put forth in regard to international copyright sufficiently to have any opinion or desire in regard to the matter, though this might be developed by any change in policy of which they would feel the effects. As a consequence of this popular indifference or lack of knowledge, it has been extremely difficult to induce our legislators or any department of the Government to take action. All propositions have heretofore come from Great Britain, and *have failed to find acceptance. Authors* have been more or less interested, and have at one time and another made some effort to get something done, but they have had no force of public opinion behind them, and little or no help from American publishers.

The awakening to the importance of the subject on the part of our book publishers is not far to seek. They have been long accustomed to reprint English books in the shape best adapted in their judgment for the American market. In many cases they have made honorable arrangements with the authors, making liberal payments for the advantage of "advance sheets" or "authorized editions." Their only protection against open competition has been in the "courtesy of the trade," and so long as this proved sufficient their enterprise was profitable. But latterly certain publishers, not generally ranked as first-class, have been indulging in the freedom which the law allows by making the cheapest kind of reprints, regardless of authors' rights or the "courtesy of the trade." The profitable business of the leading houses in publishing English books has been thereby undermined, and they are in favor of some plan of international copyright which shall protect them from these marauders. The distinctive feature of the plan which they propose is that the works of English authors shall have copyright protection in the United States, and *vice versa*, "provided that the author of any work of literature manufactured and published in the one country shall not be entitled to copyright in the other country, unless such work shall be also manufactured and published therein, by a subject or citizen thereof, within three months after its original publication in the country of the author or proprietor." That is to say, the English author shall be paid for his work and protected in his rights in this country on condition he employs an American publisher to manufacture and publish his book. This differs from the English proposition as presented in the Clarendon Convention of 1870, and as generally urged by English writers, insomuch as the latter makes no such restriction, but contemplates protection in both countries without regard to the place of authorized publication.

Those who contend for the abstract right of authors to the full control of the property which they produce, and to protection for it wherever it goes, will, of course, prefer the English plan. It recognizes the claim of the author to publish in either country, according to his choice, and to be protected in both, regardless of his citizenship or residence. The interests of publishers are made subordinate or incidental only, to be regulated by the natural laws of trade. It may be that this plan is as much in the interest of English publishers—and favored in England for that reason—as the plan submitted to Mr. EVARTS is framed in the interest of American publishers, and intended for the protection of their manufactures. In point of fact, *one involves the idea of free trade, the other* that of protection. But there is no doubt that the scheme which has been submitted to the Secretary of State, and which is supposed to be the basis of a convention to be proposed to the British Government, would be a substantial advance in the right direction. As such it may be accepted, and as the treaty would terminate in five years or any time thereafter, on twelve months' notice from either party, the arrangement would be experimental at best. It appears to have the favor of our most conspicuous writers, a considerable number of whom have joined in a memorial to the State Department asking for such action as will lead to an early negotiation of the treaty. This may be because they consider it altogether right, or because they believe that it is the best that can be done at present, and that progress in the right direction is desirable though it stops short of the ultimate goal.

HUNTING ANIMALS.

Our views of the nature and uses of animals are narrow and often inaccurate. We assume that certain animals can do certain things, and can do nothing else. There is the cow. The accepted theory of the cow is that she can give milk, but is entirely worthless for any other purpose while she is alive. Now, the truth is that, while professional cows, in charge of milkmen, undoubtedly do give a part of the fluid known as the milk of commerce, the private cow belonging to the suburban resident rarely gives any milk, even of the bluest variety; and that, although the Anglo-Saxon lets his cow lead a perfectly idle existence, the native African uses his as a saddle animal, and gallops over the country, leaping fences and ditches, or attaches her to a trotting sulky, and wins prizes at the Ujiji agricultural fair. These are facts that are universally known; and yet we cling to our old-fashioned, one-sided theory of cows with a pertinacity that nothing can shake.

Equally erroneous are our views of dogs. It is firmly believed by nearly everybody that the dog is useful in hunting birds. During the shooting season hundreds of men carrying guns, and accompanied by miscellaneous dogs, cross the Long Island ferries in search of birds. They always return with empty game-bags, but their faith in the hunting powers of the dog never seems to fail, and they would scorn the suggestion that the dog is really unfit for hunting, or that there are other animals which could be made of real use as helps to the sportsman.

A very little reflection will show that the dog was never meant to hunt birds. Owing to the nature of his legs and the inefficiency of his claws, he climbs a tree with great difficulty. Any one who has hunted quail with a dog will support this assertion. By the time the dog has laboriously climbed the tree and reached the limb on which the quail are roosting, they have usually taken the alarm and flown miles away. At other times, if the dog is so fortunate as to reach the roosting-place without alarming the birds, he is almost certain to lose his hold of the limb and fall to the ground as he attempts to catch the nearest bird. The dog is no more successful in duck-hunting. As is well known, the duck, when disturbed by the approach of the hunter, dives to the bottom of the water, and there remains until the hunter goes home to dinner. It is, of course, expected that the dog will dive for the ducks and bring them up, but how often does he *succeed in finding them? An estimable* clergyman, who went duck-hunting last Summer on the Great South Bay with a local dog warranted to be of unusual skill, asserts that his dog never brought up a single duck, although he dived at least fifty times in the locality pointed out to him with pebbles as the place where the ducks vanished under the water. The clergyman asserts that if he had had a good drag-net and two or three men to help him, he could probably have secured the entire school of ducks, amounting to fully forty pairs, but he does not believe that the dog ever caught a duck in his life.

Such being the inefficiency of the dog, it is encouraging to find that a man in Maine has discovered the great skill of the cat as a hunting animal. This man goes forth armed only with a game-bag, and with his faithful and accomplished cat trotting by his side. When he reaches a forest where squirrels abound, the cat hunts eagerly with his nose on the ground until he scents the trail of a squirrel. Following it to the tree where the squirrel makes his home, the cat nimbly climbs the tree and catches the game. Sometimes there is a brisk chase. The squirrel leaps from tree to tree, followed closely by the cat, but in a short time the fleeing animal is overtaken and seized. Sometimes the squirrel takes refuge in a hole, in which case the cat sits by the hole until the squirrel, thinking the danger is past, puts his head out and is caught. The cat brings the captured game promptly to his master, and in course of a day's hunting, if the sky is overcast, and the squirrels rise freely, the lucky man usually fills his game-bag with fifty or sixty fine gray squirrels. No dog could begin to rival the success of this squirrel-hunting cat, and, in fact, it is a very rare thing for a dog to catch even a single squirrel.

If a cat can hunt squirrels, the same able animal can hunt birds. Indeed, cats often hunt birds for sport, and without any previous training. There is no doubt that in hunting squirrels, partridges, sparrows, and other game birds that roost in trees, the cat would be an invaluable aid to the hunter; but it must be admitted that, owing to the cat's natural dislike of water, he would probably be of little use in diving for ducks. The cat, however, might be substituted with great advantage for the hounds with which the Long Island anise-seed bags are now hunted. If, instead of anise-seed, a bag were to be filled with catnip, a pack of cats would follow the trail for almost any distance. Or, if a fiercer animal than the catnip bag were to be desired, the Queens County Hunt could have excellent sport by following a pack of cats in full cry after a field-mouse. The cat is evidently to be the future companion of the hunter, and we shall see the pretentious and overrated dog ignominiously dismissed from the society of all earnest sportsmen.

It would seem to be the fashion nowadays for men to marry women older than they, or rather, considering the fact closely, for women to marry men younger than themselves. It is not the *fashion of nature or reason, however*; consequently, it is not a good or desirable fashion, despite the examples prominent in high social circles. When a young couple are wedded, it appears to matter very little that the girl should be one or two or three years the man's senior; and, indeed, it does matter very little then. But they cannot remain young, unhappily. When they have lived together ten or fifteen years—when they are approaching middle age—the slight difference is very perceptible, and is very apt to excite comment privately. "How much older she seems than he!" "Why, she might be mistaken for his mother!" "She looks like his maiden aunt." These are some of the phrases that are likely to fall from the lips of even their most amiable acquaintances. They are sure to be repeated, and they are bitter for the woman—for any woman, however philosophic—to hear from any source. Women, as a rule, grow old in every way much more rapidly than men, particularly after 40. At 50, even at 60, a man, if in sound health, high spirits, well-preserved, is not old; he may not be really old at 65. But a woman at 45, at least in this country, while she may not be old, is assuredly no longer young. At that period she has left her youth behind her forever. And to be 45, when her husband is 43 or 42 or 40, is a trial and a torment to the stoutest feminine heart. Up to 30 or 35 several years' advantage on the side of the wife is not serious. After 40 it is very serious, as most wives their husbands' seniors have learned to their chagrin and permanent regret, not to say lasting discontent. There is a perennial charm in youth—a charm which nothing else can supply to the average man; and when he sees in middle age that his wife is older than himself, he is pretty certain to be troubled, to lament the fact, much as he may try to hide his feeling. How much older a man should be than his wife is a question. Some persons hold that he should be at least 10 years older; half of 10 is wholly reasonable; for he at 45 is no older than she at 35 and he is as young at 55 as she at 45. There are strong physiological reasons, too, why women should be younger than their husbands, and the social, mental, and spiritual reasons are very many. Women are seldom able to forget their seniority—we doubt if they ever can forget it, even though their husbands may. The circumstance tends to render them jealous, and jealousy is the canker in the rose of domesticity.

A recent dispatch from Schroon Lake to THE TIMES mentioned the narrow escape of a Summer cottage from destruction by the falling of a meteor composed of glassy, white stone, weighing 125 pounds. Meteors, meteoric stones, fire-balls, shooting stars, or aerolites, as they are often differently named, are merely variations of the same phenomenon. When they fall during the day they are visibly projected from a small dark cloud with a noise like distant thunder. At night they come from a fire-ball, which splits into fragments with a similar sound. The dark cloud that accompanies the fall of aerolites by day would, it is thought, be luminous by night, and smoking, exploding fire-balls have sometimes been clearly seen as bright bodies even under tropical sunshine. The connection between aerolites and fire-balls is thus denoted; nor can fire-balls be separated from shooting stars, as the two are occasionally blended, and are also found to merge into one another, both as respects the size of their disks, the emanation of sparks, and the velocities of their motion. All ages and countries have had stories of the fall of stones from the sky, but until recent times such stories were regarded by philosophers as examples of vulgar credulity and superstition. This century had begun before the fact was accepted and demonstrated. LIVY tells us that a shower of stones fell on the Alban Mount, near Rome, about 654 B. C.; and PLUTARCH and PLINY record the fall of a vast stone at Ægospotami, on the Hellespont, 187 years later. This was picked up and preserved as a curiosity for centuries, and is described as being of burned color and as large as a wagon. Part of a stone weighing 260 pounds, which dropped down upon Enisheim, in Alsace, in 1492, is still to be seen there in the village church. An extraordinary shower of stones fell near L'Aigle, Normandy, in 1803, attracting much attention from the scientific. Meteoric stones have, very naturally, considering their mysterious origin, been objects of superstition. At Emesa, in Syria, the sun was worshiped under the form of a black stone, declared to have dropped from heaven; the holy Kaaba of Mecca and the great stone of the pyramid of Cholula, in Mexico, are supposed to have been meteors. The admission of the existence of such bodies led to the opinion that strange ferruginous masses, found in different lands, and having no traceable history, were of a meteoric character. The largest of these masses is in Brazil, and weighs *14,000 pounds. All meteoric stones have a fused* black crust, with which they are coated, and the circumstance that the coating is thin, and separated from the inner part by a sharply defined line, indicates rapid action of heat, which has not had time to penetrate into the substance of the stone. Their chief element is iron in a native state, generally combined with a little nickel. From the height and seeming diameter, the actual diameter of the largest fire-balls is estimated by HUMBOLDT to vary from 500 to 2,600 feet, while other *savants* allow them a diameter of about a mile. In most instances of luminous meteors a train of light many miles long is left behind. Several cases are recorded where the train of the fire-ball continued to shine a full hour after the body had disappeared. The heights of shooting stars are found to range from 15 to 150 miles at the points at which they begin and cease to be visible. Their velocity varies from 18 to 36 miles a second. Certain appearances of them are, remarkably enough, periodic, although they are commonly sporadic. Attention was first directed to the fact when there was such a prodigious display in this country between Nov. 12 and 13, 1833. The stars then fell like flakes of snow, to the number, it is calculated, of 240,000 in nine hours, varying in apparent size from a phosphorescent line to the moon's diameter. The most important observation was that they all seemed to come from the same quarter of the sky—the vicinity of the star *gamma*, in the constellation Leo, and it was afterward computed by ENCKE that this point was the very direction in which the earth was then moving in its orbit.

The strange case of the Baron de REIFFENBERG, a Belgian nobleman, born to large hereditary fortune and finally buried in the Potter's Field after a short life of dissipation, vice, and crime, is not so exceptional, perhaps, as those unacquainted with the foreign element in this City may be inclined to think. The field is one that has never been fully investigated by the newspaper press, and one that our professional writers of fiction have scarcely examined at all, but it is one replete with unwritten romances of adventure and vicissitude. At one time, according to some disclosures made by a German contemporary, there existed in this City an organization styled the Stocking-sellers, which was composed exclusively of the exiled scions of noble houses in Europe. It was an organization devoted to the invention and practical development of means to obtain a subsistence without resort to degrading toil, and so far from numbering only a score or so of members, the association was numerically a powerful and efficient body, comprising an aggregate of intelligence, culture, and educational attainments, which, if it had been directed to legitimate purposes, might have been productive of vast benefit both to themselves and to society. As it was, some of the most ingenious and audacious modes of petty swindling resulted from their weekly conferences and interchange of views respecting the politest and most feasible methods of obtaining money or goods under false pretenses. After a while the Police tracked out the organization, and it was apparently abandoned; but the numerical aggregate of membership served to show that our immigration is by no means confined to the laboring classes of Germany. Their stories were all substantially the same. All the sons of a German Count inheriting the title, while, as a rule, only one inherits the family property, the rest are usually placed in the army or destined to the diplomatic profession. The income is practically inadequate to the necessary expenses of the young Lieutenant or the obscure embassy clerk, even with the best management. The young fellow falls into habits of extravagance and dissipation; his debts are paid once, twice, or thrice, possibly, for the sake of the family reputation, and he is warned that the last time has come. This by no means acts as a preventive, and the result is, in the majority of instances, that his passage to the United States is paid by his friends as a last resort, a small amount is deposited to his credit to maintain him while he is seeking employment, and he cuts adrift from old associations and associates to work out his destiny *in a new country. Nearly every fashionable foreign* restaurant in this City and nearly every large lager beer garden has at one time or another numbered Counts or Barons among its staff of waiters; but the few who rise by turning over a new leaf and cultivating habits of industry and economy are as nothing to the legion who sink lower and lower, until dissipation and extravagance end in crime or utter pauperism. There is one way of utilizing this class of population, which, with the passion of a section of our society for titles, might prove eminently successful. It would not be a bad idea to found a bureau to which wealthy papas and mammas wishing titled husbands for their daughters can resort without going abroad and spending months and money in the social capitals of Europe. Pedigrees and previous reputation can be investigated, titled candidates can set prices upon their liberty, and the whole negotiation conducted on strictly business principles, without indulging in superfluous sentiment and gush. A few cases of this kind have occurred in New-York society already, showing what might be accomplished by reducing the matter to system. To say the least, there is no reason why an heiress who is willing to pay for a titled husband should not obtain one on the easy terms of a fair allowance of spending-money during good behavior.

CAMPAIGN NOTES.

There are three candidates for Congress in the Fourteenth District of Pennsylvania, the Greenbackers having nominated Joseph Adam Cake.

The Republican Convention for the Fourth Congressional District of South Carolina, nominated Absalom Blythe, of Greenville, for Representative in Congress.

The Greenbackers of Chenango County have made nominations for all the county officers, and named D. L. Shepard, of Guilford, as their candidate for member of Assembly.

The Republicans of Montana Territory have nominated Col. Wilbur F. Sanders for Delegate to Congress. His opponents say that he stands among the foremost Republicans of the Territory.

The Hon. A. S. Willis and Judge W. B. Hoke, the competing Democratic candidates for Congress in the Fifth District of Kentucky, agreed to submit their claims to the members of the Democratic Executive Committees of the Legislative districts of the district, to determine which of them should remain in the field. Some difficulty has since arisen and the proposition has been withdrawn.

Ex-Attorney-General Amos T. Akerman spoke in Atlanta, Ga., on Thursday night last in support of the Republican Presidential ticket, and advised his hearers to vote for neither of the Democratic candidates for Governor.

Representative William M. Lowe, of the Eighth District of Alabama, announced, in a speech at Tuscumbia one day last week, that he will be a candidate for re-election to Congress. There is no Republican candidate in the district at present. Gen. Joseph Wheeler, of rebel cavalry notoriety, is the Democratic candidate.

The Wilmington *Republican* says that Delaware has never yet polled 26,000 votes, though there are at least 34,000 voters in the State. It predicts that the vote this Fall will reach 30,000, and believes that, with an active, aggressive campaign, there is no reason to despair of Republican success. But to secure this it must have a full vote, a fair election, and an honest count.

The full name of the paper from which Solon Chase has been ousted because of his refusal to support a Fusion Electoral ticket composed of four soft-money men and three (alleged to be) hard-money Democrats, is *Chase's Chronicle*. No wonder he implored the publishers, "for the sake of his other children," (as he phrased it,) to change its name.

The Westfield (Mass.) *Advertiser* reports the Hon. John K. Tarbox as having eulogized McClellan in a speech at a Democratic meeting in that place, and to have claimed that McClellan would have taken Richmond and ended the war in 1862 had he not been prevented from doing so because he was a Democrat. He also claimed that Buchanan's policy was the same as Lincoln's, and that he would have done the same as Lincoln did under like circumstances. Mr. Tarbox should go South. He will not be appreciated in this part of the country.

Congressman De La Matyr, in a speech in Indianapolis last Thursday evening, predicted that *the Greenback Party in Indiana will poll from* 5,000 to 10,000 votes more this Fall than they would have polled if the Democrats had supported him for Congress, as they would have secured this vote through his influence. He added that he was neither a Democrat nor a Republican, but a Greenbacker from the crown of his head to the sole of his feet, and that he thought every member of the party had implicit confidence in his veracity and honesty of purpose.

One Dr. Link presided over the Democratic Convention in Douglas County, Neb., the other day, and on taking the chair made a speech in which he said that the Republican Party had had some good men, that Abe Lincoln was a good man, but they would not let him alone, and he had to give way before the abolition wing of his party; that the Republicans are fond of saying that "a rebel sympathizer killed Lincoln," but the Booths were all Whigs, and "we Democrats" wipe our hands of them; that if the Republican Party could have its way, every poll in the country would be guarded by Federal soldiers, and the party in power "would dictate how you and I should vote."

A CONVERT TO DEMOCRACY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

An announcement has just appeared informing the public that Gen. Butterfield had gone over to the Democratic Party. Can this be the same Butterfield who at one time was chief of staff to the General commanding the Army of the Potomac, and who left the field before the close of the disastrous battle of Chancellorsville, for the purpose, and did send a dispatch to a questionable character in this City, containing the words "Joe is dead," meaning that our troops had suffered defeat at the hands of the rebels? Can you inform the public if this dispatch was sent for the purpose of giving first information to a certain well-known stock gambler, and if it was the first dispatch sent over the Government wires giving the result of the engagement? It has often been asserted that the Government officials at Washington knew nothing of our defeat until several hours after this dispatch had reached its destination. Perhaps you can let the now truly unhappy Republicans of this State know if this is the Butterfield who was Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New-York during the well-remembered "Black Friday days," and who was accused of prostituting his high official position in the interest of several well-known characterless rascals, who used the information he gave them for the purpose of getting up a panic and putting up the price of gold. If it should turn out that this is the same Butterfield, ought not the Republican Party to felicitate itself upon his act of leaving? The Democratic Party will no doubt hail his appropriate coming with demonstrations due to his peculiar merits and character. The soup-erb is no doubt very proud of his later acquisitions—Butler, Butterfield, and Sickles. What a trio! R. C. H.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Sept. 25, 1880.

GENERAL RAILROAD NOTES.

DECISION IN THE TENNESSEE STATE BOND CASES—CANADA PACIFIC INTERESTS.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 27.—In the cases of Stevens against the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railway, and all the other railroads in the State of Tennessee, whether solvent or insolvent, in which an attempt was made to establish a lien in favor of the bondholders against the railroads that have retired their indebtedness or have been sold by the State of Tennessee, Judge Withey, of Michigan, before whom the cases were argued last April and May, in Nashville, has decided that the bondholders have no lien against the solvent or insolvent roads, and that the roads are in nowise liable for said bonds, and has dismissed all the bills. The decision clearly indicates that the bondholders have never had the shadow of a claim against the roads, the roads having owed a debt to the State of Tennessee which they have paid under the law, and is a full and complete vindication of the railroads and railroad officers against the charges of fraud and corruption which have been so freely made by the plaintiff in these cases.

AKRON, Ohio, Sept. 27.—Gen. A. L. Jones, of Mount Vernon, was appointed Receiver of the Cleveland, Mount Vernon and Delaware Railroad Company by Judge Tibballs, to-day, on motion of the Holland bondholders.

QUEBEC, Sept. 27.—Sir John Macdonald, who arrived here in the steam-ship Sardinian, states that satisfactory arrangements have been entered into with a syndicate for the completion of the Canada *Pacific Railway within 10 years, and for the running* of the road for a further period of 10 years; also, that he has obtained satisfactory guarantees for the perfecting of those arrangements for the construction of the road as well as for the running of it for 10 years. The syndicate is composed of capitalists of Frankfort, Paris, London, New-York, and Canada, thus forming a combination of interests in order to further emigration from all those countries. On being asked to furnish information as to details, Sir John stated that his two colleagues and himself were only a delegation sent abroad by an order of the Governor-General in Council, and must therefore first report the result of their labors, with all details, to the Governor-General in Council, and they would then discuss in Council whether it would be in the public interest to publish any or all details of the proposed arrangement before laying them before Parliament. As to the rumors of an early session, Sir John stated that such a meeting could only take place on his advice, which he had not yet given, and that the subject had not yet received his consideration.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—Capt. H. C. Cushing, Fourth Artillery, has been ordered to report by letter to the Superintendent General of the Recruiting Service to accompany recruits to the Pacific coast.

Upon the recommendation of the regimental commander the following transfers in the Third Artillery are announced: First Lieut. James O'Hara, from Battery D to Battery I; First Lieut. John R. Myers, from Battery I to Battery D.

The Superintendent General of the Recruiting Service has been ordered to cause 50 recruits to be prepared and forwarded under proper charge to Rawlins, Wyoming Territory, for assignment to the Sixth Infantry.

The United States flag-ship Trenton left Villefranche on Sept. 12, bound for Leghorn.

The Tallapoosa left the Boston Navy-yard this morning for Portsmouth, N. H.

Lieut. James M. Grimes has been detached from the Navy-yard at New-York and ordered to the Powhatan; Lieut. Herbert Winslow from the Powhatan and placed on waiting orders; Passed Assistant Engineer D. P. McCartney from the Navy-yard at Washington and ordered to the Dispatch; Mate L. B. Gallagher from the Navy-yard at New-York and ordered to the New-Hampshire at Port Royal, S. C.

THE END OF A STUDENTS' FROLIC.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 27.—At a meeting of the students at Yale College, held in the Lyceum by order of President Porter, this morning, action was taken condemning the destruction of the Hancock and English flag by members of the Sigma Epsilon on Saturday evening. Resolutions were adopted censuring the action of the few men who have compromised the good name of the college and the reputation of the students by lawlessly destroying the campaign flag of the Jeffersonian Club. It was voted to make restitution of the property destroyed.

RECORD OF AMUSEMENTS

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

This seems to be the season of the American drama, for, since the theatres began to open, plays by native authors have been succeeding each other with astonishing rapidity. It must be owned, therefore, that our drama has on its side at this moment the merit of quantity, if the more positive merit of quality is found, for the most part, lacking. A single fine, thoughtful, well-made drama would undoubtedly reflect more credit upon the stage than a dozen crude and indifferent works, however pretentious and labored, could. But beggars are not choosers—and we are forced to accept industry until we can discover talent. The latest in the list of American plays is "Deacon Crankett," which was produced last night, for the first time in this City, at the Union-Square Theatre. The author of "Deacon Crankett" is Mr. John Habberton, well known to the reading public as the writer of "Helen's Babies." The piece has been described by its proprietors—not by Mr. Habberton, presumably, who is not quite ingenuous enough for this—as a "domestic comedy-drama containing the purest evidences of the artless simplicity of New-England life ever uttered to the world by any dramatic littérateur."

However this may be, Mr. Habberton's comedy-drama is his first play, a fact of more importance than the statement just quoted. It shows all the weak effects of unskillful handling, uncertain purpose, and doubtful ability. The basis of the play is somewhat interesting and sympathetic; but its parts are patched together, not woven, and its really excellent matter is mingled with much stuff of a poor kind. Moreover, Mr. Habberton seems to have been hampered with the notion that he has written a Christian drama, a drama fit for the eyes of the truly moral and goodly, quite out of the line, therefore, of those unreformed plays which so many well-minded persons insist upon liking. If this is indeed his notion, he has made a mistake, for nine plays out of ten are quite as Christian—in a moral sense—as "Deacon Crankett;" and, furthermore, it is not piety, but genius alone, that has any place in the world as a stage reformer.

The faults and merits of "Deacon Crankett" are obvious. The drama professes to lay before us a picture of New-England life, and does, indeed, present a few features of this life; if Mr. Habberton had made these more prominent by elaborating a simple subject in a simple and natural manner, by keeping his story, in short, within narrow and probable bounds, he might have written a pleasing little piece. But, like most of his raw fellow-workers amid the stubble of the American drama, he believes above all in situations; everything is sacrificed to situations; simplicity, reality, beauty—all must give way to situations. This heresy of situations—a heresy which M. Emile Zola has ridiculed with pointed effect, and has practically demolished in his remarkable drama, "Thérèse Raquin"—is getting to be a terrific bore. Mr. Habberton, however, is not above the fashions of the day, and he has therefore injected a large variety of situations into his Yankee idyl. He hauls his character about in a pitiless manner, worries their souls out of them, in fact, merely that he may produce the most desirable climaxes at the most appropriate places. Amid so much that is startling and melodramatic the "artless simplicity of New-England life" is quite lost sight of, and the simplicity of the play itself grows to be an extravagant complexity. His people turn up at the most unexpected places, meet in the most illogical manner, do the most absurd things. His hero, for instance, starts out at the end of act first with a threat of revenge upon his lips; he and the girl he loves have both, seemingly and through a curious coincidence, been swindled by a villain who has also, seemingly, won the affections of his sweetheart. He goes off to be revenged on the villain, and, through another curious coincidence, takes passage in a ship on which the villain has also taken passage. Why he does this it is impossible to see. In the second act he and the villain—who has reformed, by the way, and is thus much chastened in spirit—enact a boisterous scene in the parlor of a hotel where—another coincidence—his sweetheart and her father have just been having a little private talk. The curtain falls at the end of this act upon a scene which, if it had occurred in the parlor of any real hotel, would have brought a troop of Police to the spot. But the author's purpose has been served—even at the expense of common sense. Again, in the third act, which carries the action of the play back to Deacon Crankett's New-England farm-house, the girl, her father, and the hero meet again through some providential design, or coincidence, and at the close of this act the latter starts once more upon his extensive wanderings, unmindful of the night, the snow, and the fact that it is not an easy matter to get out of a New-England village. In the fourth act we find Deacon Crankett in his log-hut in Maine, and, of course, just as the Deacon and everybody else desire, the hero and the villain loom up again, for the act could not go on without them. It would be useless to pursue this line of criticism any further, for what has been said, and what might be added, simply go to show that Mr. Habberton has written a play on the principle that what must be shall be, and has loaded his "idyl" with a mass of melodramatic nonsense. He has worked out his subject before thinking it out, and in this respect he resembles most of our American playwrights, who are continually imposing the most slovenly work upon the public. There are, as previously intimated, some good things in Mr. Habberton's play, its love episodes being particularly bright and delicate, while a few of its simpler features are treated with freshness. But "Deacon Crankett" is not—Heaven forbid!—a representative, nor even a fairly good, American drama, while its morality is not of the type of stage goodness which is going to make the drama better and purer than it is.

The only first-rate acting in the performance was that of Mr. Joseph Wheelock, who filled the part of the hero, a part to which he is admirably suited, with real strength and passion. Mr. Benjamin Maginley was the Deacon, and acted with exuberance and good humor; but he is at best an ordinary comedian. The others in the cast were at least intelligent.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

Von Suppé's opera "Fatinitza" has been performed before in New-York, but never so well as by Mr. Abbey's company last night at Booth's Theatre. The principal parts are all in competent hands, and when the artists have become more at home in their respective rôles the representation cannot fail to receive the recognition it deserves. There was something lacking last evening in the stage business, the natural result of a first performance, but musically considered the opera was charmingly given, and deserved the applause with which it was received by a large audience. Miss Adelaide Phillipps in the double characters of Vladimir and Fatinitza was unexpectedly good. She acted with all the spirit and vivacity demanded by the part, and sang with excellent taste and her former power. Her experience on the operatic stage has fitted Miss Phillipps for almost any rôle she may assume. She has lately had an unfortunate experience in the "Pirates of Penzance," with the thankless part of Ruth, which no artist could invest with interest, but in "Fatinitza" she has ample opportunity, and it is only fair to say that she makes the most of it. Her voice, particularly in the concerted music, was full and rich last night, and she certainly scored a success by her sprightly acting, as well as her artistic singing. The other principal characters were assumed by Miss Marie Stone as the Princess Lydia; Mr. Myron W. Whitney as the Count Kantchukoff, the Russian General; Mr. Tom Karl as Julian, the special correspondent; Mr. Barnabee as Izzet-Pasha, and Mr. Frothingham as the Sergeant. Mr. Whitney received an encore for his first song, which he gave with much spirit, and throughout the opera sang with his usual power and skill. His appearance, which is in striking resemblance to a noted Union General, was in keeping with the character. Miss Stone sang so well as to receive an encore at every opportunity, and the others were generally meritorious, only needing a little more familiarity with their rôles to be entirely acceptable. The quartet in the last scene of the first act was beautifully sung by Misses Stone and Phillipps, Messrs. Karl and Whitney, and received the demand for a double encore. It was, perhaps, the gem of the evening's performance. The marching trio in the third act was likewise given with excellent effect by Miss Phillipps, Miss Stone, and Mr. Karl, and the scene had to be repeated. The chorus is full in numbers and well trained, and the orchestra is one of the best that has been collected for similar work. In the matter of scenery, costumes, and appointments the management has been generous, and the opera is put upon the stage in a satisfactory manner. All this, in addition to the singing of the excellent artists of the troupe, should make it certain that "Fatinitza" will have the success it deserves.

THE LOCAL CANVASS.

THE GREAT RALLY TO-MORROW NIGHT.

Another great Republican rally will take place to-morrow evening, when the Hon. William M. Evarts, Secretary of State, will speak in Cooper Institute. With a lively recollection of the ticket arrangements for the recent Conkling mass-meeting in the Academy of Music, persons wishing to hear Mr. Evarts have been calling for tickets for a week past at the head-quarters of the Garfield and Arthur Campaign Club of the Central Committee. This time, however, no admission tickets are to be issued. Those who go early will get seats. The later comers will have to squeeze into the hall as best they can. The meeting is to be presided over by the Hon. Hugh McCulloch, ex-Secretary of the Treasury, and there is no question that when he rises to introduce the speaker of the evening, Mr. Evarts will face an audience limited only by the capacity of the great hall. The many inquiries with regard to the meeting, both in person and by mail, show that our citizens have taken a genuine interest in the work of the campaign, and many thousands will listen to Mr. Evarts's discussion of the live issues of the day. It has not yet been decided who will follow Mr. Evarts in the next big meeting of the series organized by the club. Senator James G. Blaine will speak once during the campaign, and it was stated at head-quarters last evening that he would probably be the next speaker to Mr. Evarts on the list.

THE PARADE IN HONOR OF GEN. GRANT

Arrangements for the grand parade of the Republican organizations of this City and vicinity in honor of the coming visit of Gen. U. S. Grant are progressing rapidly, under the management of the Garfield and Arthur Campaign Club of the Republican Central Committee. As soon as positive information of the date of the ex-President's arrival is received, the date of the parade will be definitely fixed. Gen. Grant is expected to reach this City about Oct. 10. If he arrives on that date, the parade will take place on the evening of the 11th. If he comes on the 11th, the parade will follow on the 12th, and so on. Gen. Lloyd Aspinwall has been appointed Chief Marshal in charge of the demonstration. He will be aided by Col. Charles A. Carleton, Assistant Marshal, and a number of other Marshals and aides not yet selected. The Chief Marshal issued a circular yesterday asking all organizations desirous of participating in the parade to send word to that effect to Col. Carleton, No. 1 West Twenty-fourth-street. Information is requested concerning the title, Assembly district, head-quarters location, name and residence of the chief officer, number of men who will parade, and how many in uniform, of each organization. Officers of the various parading bodies are requested to send the desired information not later than to-morrow.

Xth DISTRICT REPUBLICANS.

The Young Republicans of the Tenth Assembly District held a mass-meeting at No. 165 East Fourth-street, last evening. There was no band of music to attract a throng outsiders, but there was an enthusiastic audience of appreciative young men, who vociferously applauded the patriotic utterances of the speakers. Louis Fambach presided, and introduced Mr. Charles Heckler as the first speaker. Mr. Heckler compared the work of the several Republican Administrations since the war with those of the Democrats previous to the rebellion, and argued against a change in the Administration. Mr. Julius Harburger told how the orators were not allowed to speak at the recent meeting of the railway employés in Union-square, but were hissed and annoyed by the Democratic "mobocracy." If Republican meetings could not be peaceably held in New-York City, how could it be expected that they could be held in the South? Capt. James Duncan said he was present at the great Union meeting in Union-square in 1861. He went out to the front, and he was not sorry for it, although there were times when it appeared to be degrading to acknowledge that one had been in the Union Army. If Hancock were elected, every dollar of the rebel claims would be paid, no matter how strenuously the Democratic nominee denied an intention to do so. Speeches were also made by H. A. Matthews and others.

A NEW GERMAN CLUB.

A German Garfield and Arthur Club of 150 members was organized last evening at Wendel's Assembly Rooms, West Forty-fourth-street, with the following officers: President—H. William Ruschhaupt; Vice-President—Louis Nicolai; Secretary—Adolph Milius; Treasurer—Louis Wendel. Mr. Ruschhaupt, on taking the chair, said it was intended to continue the club after the election as a permanent Republican organization. Mr. Wendel said he would contribute annually toward the support of the club from $500 to $1,000, and many of his friends would contribute between $200 and $300 each for the same purpose. The club will participate in the serenade to Gen. Grant, and will join the Boys in Blue Regiment of the Seventeenth Assembly District, as a separate German company. Capt. S. Minnis, of that regiment, made a few appropriate remarks, after which the club went in a body, preceded by a band of music, and serenaded the Lincoln Club, of the district, in Eight-avenue, near Forty-seventh-street.

DEMOCRATIC ROWDIES IN BAYONNE.

The Republican Campaign Committee of Bayonne, N. J., have for some time past been making extensive preparations for a mass-meeting to be held this evening at Cadugan's Hall, at which Gen. Clinton B. Fisk and the Hon. William T. Hoffman are to speak. Two hundred large posters announcing the fact were distributed throughout the town, but all but four of them were torn down during the night by the Democrats. A reward of $25 has been offered for the arrest and conviction of those who destroyed the bills, and renewed efforts are being made to insure the success of the mass-meeting this evening.

INCIDENTS OF THE CONTEST.

The Garfield and Arthur Campaign Club of the Nineteenth Assembly District will have a rally to-morrow evening in Grube's Hall, One Hundredth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.

Frederick A. Potts, candidate for Governor of New-Jersey; Courtlandt Parker, of Newark, and B. W. Throckmorton, candidate for Surrogate in Hudson County, will address the Paterson Republicans to-night.

The First Regiment of Boys in Blue of the Twelfth Assembly District was organized last evening. Chester H. Southworth was elected Colonel; Louis Schaidt, Lieutenant-Colonel, and John Elliott, Major.

The Levi P. Morton Battery, Boys in Blue, of the Eleventh Congressional District, erected a handsome transparency last evening in front of its head-quarters, at No. 1,345 Broadway. The battery is composed of 155 young men residing in the district.

A Garfield and Arthur Campaign Club was organized at Port Washington, Long Island, on Saturday evening last, and the following officers were elected: President—James L. Baxter; Vice-President—Edward J. Fearon; Secretary—Warren S. Weeks; Corresponding Secretary—Edward J. Fearon, Jr.; Treasurer—John Van Pelt.

The German Veterans' Republican Association of the Fourteenth Assembly District, numbering over 150 members, many of whom served under the immediate command of Gen. Hancock, have formed themselves into three companies of Boys in Blue, under command of Major Louis Breshoff, Adjt. Henry H. Brown, Capts. John Althoff, Joseph Schiller, and Charles Gerlach. The officers of the club are: John Althoff, President; Henry H. Brown, Recording Secretary, and Paul Marx, Jr., Corresponding Secretary.

William J. Youngs will again be the Republican candidate for Assemblyman in the First District of Queens County, comprising Flushing, North Hempstead, and Oyster Bay. The Democrats have not yet settled upon his competitor, and it appears to be a difficult matter to find any one willing to take the field against him. The Republican candidate in the Second District, comprising Long Island City, Newtown, Jamaica, and Hempstead, will probably be N. Valentine Clowes. It is understood to be the intention of the Democratic managers to give the nomination to John Keegan, of Long Island City, though George Bulmer, of Jamaica, is working hard for it. Both have already been in the Legislature, Keegan for three terms.

GEN. HANCOCK AS AN ORATOR.

A number of gentlemen who are interested in the shipping business waited upon Gen. Hancock yesterday at Governor's Island and presented to him an address in which they assured him that a majority of those engaged in the shipping trade were his friends and supporters. This is his reply:

"I am highly honored in being waited upon to-day by the representatives of the various branches of the shipping interest. I am very glad to receive this paper which you now present me. I am much pleased at your visit, if only because it has shown to me the details of an organization that I was not personally familiar with. I will not be able to say much to-day, as I have a cold and am very hoarse. I was fearful yesterday that I would not be able to meet this delegation to-day in consequence of indisposition. I am very glad that I have been able to meet you."

GOLDEN ANTICIPATIONS.

From the Lexington (Ky.) Press, Sept. 25.

Dr. Miller, of Jessamine, the gentleman who bred and sold the famous Grafton, now in the stables of Robert Bonner, has a 3-year-old filly out of a full sister to Grafton that is electrifying the trotting world. She is in the hands of Col. Strader, arriving there a few days since, has only been driven a few times, and, incredible as it may appear, she shows a natural trotting gait equal to two minutes, and in addition is said to be one of the finest fillies in the country.

THE TREASURY SAFE ROBBERY.

FULL DETAILS OF THE THEFT COMMITTED BY THE LATE C. F. HERRING.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—The following statement regarding the safe robbery in the office of the Second Auditor of the Treasury Department was obtained from official sources to-day, and covers the case up to the present time:

During the war, when men enlisted and were entitled to bounty money, some of their valuables were held back at the recruiting stations to be forwarded to them when they were reported at the front. This was done to prevent bounty-jumping. In some cases the men deserted. Naturally, they put in no claim to what had been retained from them at the rendezvous. The Paymaster General, after a time, turned over the unclaimed matter, bonds, and money to the Second Auditor of the Treasury. The late C. F. Herring, Chief Clerk, and afterward Acting Deputy Second Auditor, had charge of the money and bonds. They went to him after a schedule had been prepared in another office of the Second Auditor's division. That schedule was kept. In Herring's office was a large safe in which there were a number of private drawers. Two of these drawers, Herring contended, contained his valuables and private property. Another was for F. H. Goodall, disbursing clerk. There was another drawer containing official property. The keys to the two private drawers of Mr. Herring and that of the official drawer never passed out of his possession until after his death. A short time before his death, in 1879, Mrs. Herring asked Mr. Henry L. Wilson and Mr. Goodall (giving them at the same time a bunch of keys) to look into her husband's desk and get anything contained therein that might be of value. Nothing, however, of any value was found in his desk nor in his two private drawers in the safe when afterward examined. Herring had been seen to go to the safe and take therefrom a large roll of bills, which was supposed by the clerk who witnessed the act to contain about $500. Herring said it was money awaiting Treasury action before final disposition. When the bonds and money taken from the bounty-jumpers were sent to the office the schedule showed a large number of bills on State banks. They were counterfeit, and so marked and scheduled. Several officers in the bureau, who had acted as chief clerk and as Deputy Auditor after the money and bonds were put into the safe by Herring, were never intrusted with the keys. Before the package left Mr. Rathbone, the clerk from whose hands it went to Herring, the former took out several papers and put in a statement of his authority and reasons for so doing. The papers were wanted in the course of business. There had also been deposited with Herring by Mr. Harmon, in charge of the division for the investigation of frauds, $1,315 24 in money. This money was not turned into the Treasury, but put in the safe in Herring's private drawer. After his death the safe was examined, and $1,315 24 were found. The schedule of the contents of the official package and the counterfeit money were also found. The latter was turned over to Chief Brooks, of the Secret Service, who conducted the investigation, and is now in his hands. There was shown on the schedule three United States 7-30 bonds for $100 each, with coupons attached, worth $382 85, and six Monroe County, N. Y., bonds, with coupons attached, worth $2,539 72. These were missing, making, together with interest, an aggregate of $4,740. It was ascertained that on Aug. 18, 1873, C. F. Herring had sent through Adams Express Company the Monroe County bonds for redemption, and an inspection of the books of the company showed that the bonds had been sent. The following is a copy of a letter which was written to Secretary Sherman by Second Auditor Ferris on the subject to-day:

In reply to your oral inquiry of this morning, I have the honor to report that in December last it was discovered that $4,740 in money and bonds, including interest, were missing from the safe of this office. A thorough investigation established the fact that the funds had been abstracted by Charles F. Herring, Deputy Auditor, who died Nov. 29, 1879. There is no evidence that a single dollar of the missing funds belonged to deceased soldiers. On the contrary, the bulk of it consisted of bonds taken from soldiers of draft rendezvous in 1864 and 1865 as security against their desertion.

The fact that the names of some of these soldiers cannot be found on the muster-rolls on file in this office, and that no application has been made for the bonds, either by the soldiers themselves or their representatives, leads to the conclusion that the men were "bounty-jumpers." The contents of the safe in which the effects of deceased soldiers are kept are substantially intact.

In this connection I would remark that there is no law making the Second Auditor or any other officer of the Treasury Department the custodian of the effects of deceased soldiers. The regulations of the Army require that the effects of enlisted men shall be sold if not claimed within a short period after their decease, and that the proceeds shall be turned over to Army Paymasters. The same regulation applies to the effects of commissioned officers, with the exception that swords, watches, and trinkets shall be sent to the Adjutant-General to be deposited with the Second Auditor to await the application of the heirs. The only authority for this is to be found in General Orders No. 55 of 1865. I would also state that a report was made to the Department on Dec. 23, 1879, showing that $4,182 06 had been abstracted by C. F. Herring. Since that date an additional loss of $557 99, including interest, has been discovered, making the total defalcation $4,740. All the papers in the case were turned over to the Chief of the Secret Service Division, Dec. 29, 1879, for investigation. Very respectfully, O. FERRIS, Auditor.

It is said by former acquaintances of Mr. Herring that he was not at all extravagant; that the money certainly did not go to his family, and that he lived very plainly indeed, not even up to two-thirds of his salary. Chief Brooks, of the Secret Service, who is still investigating the case, says it is impossible to tell where the money went. He suspects, however, that Mr. Herring was in the hands of black-mailers, and that he had been ever since he came to Washington from New-England. Mr. Brooks has been in correspondence with the widow of the deceased, who knows nothing of the irregularities referred to, and she is very much grieved about the matter.

STABBED WITH SCISSORS.

A TAILOR'S FIGHT WITH A CARPENTER AND HIS FAMILY.

Adolph Berlinger, a native of Bavaria and a tailor by occupation, wielded a pair of tailor's scissors as a weapon of offense, last evening, and inflicted 11 wounds on Valentine Bayer, a carpenter, and also wounded Bayer's wife and their infant son. Berlinger lived on the third floor of No. 63 Lewis-street, rear. Berlinger has been in America 27 years, was a private in the Forty-sixth Regiment of New-York Volunteers during the war, and is a member of W. R. Kennedy Post of Grand Army of the Republic. Bayer lived on the top floor of No. 63 Lewis-street, front. He and Berlinger were friends until six weeks ago, when Mrs. Bayer quarreled with Philopena Berlinger, the tailor's daughter. Instigated by their mother, Jacob and Henry Bayer, boys, constantly annoyed Philopena, and her father sent her out to work. The Bayers then annoyed the tailor, never missing an opportunity to hoot at and revile him. At 7:30 o'clock last evening, Berlinger, John Winzel, and John Schmidt were standing in front of No. 63 Lewis-street, when Bayer came out. He was in a quarrelsome mood and went up to Berlinger and said he wanted to settle with him. Berlinger went into the house leaving his daughter Philopena standing on the sidewalk. Mrs. Bayer, who had followed her husband, assailed the girl with a vile insinuation, and Philopena went in tears to her father and told him what Mrs. Bayer had said. Berlinger came out, and, in remonstrating with Mrs. Bayer, used language as strong as that used by her toward his daughter. Bayer took up the quarrel, and following Berlinger into a passage way leading to the rear house, caught him by the hair, and kicked him. Berlinger drew from his pocket a tailor's scissors and began a savage attack on his assailant. Mrs. Bayer, who had in her arms her son John, aged 1 year, endeavored to save her husband, but before Berlinger was secured he had stabbed Bayer 11 times, and had cut Mrs. Bayer in the left side of the head and her child over the right eye. Bayer's wounds consisted of six in the breast and neck and five in the head. One of the wounds in the breast is severe, and is thought to have reached the lung. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital. The wounds of Mrs. Bayer and the child are trivial. Berlinger was arrested.

THE WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28—1 A. M.—For New-England, threatening weather and light rain, variable winds, lower temperature, and slight changes in barometer.

For the Middle States, cooler, partly cloudy weather, light rains, southerly to westerly winds, slight fall followed by rising barometer.

For the South Atlantic States, slightly cooler, partly cloudy weather, local rains, south-west to north-west winds, and rising barometer.

For the Eastern Gulf States, partly cloudy weather, areas of local rain, northerly winds, shifting to westerly, stationary or slight fall in temperature, rising barometer.

For the Western Gulf States, partly cloudy and slightly warmer weather, northerly to westerly winds, stationary or slowly falling barometer.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, light rains, followed by clearing, slightly warmer weather, southerly to westerly winds, stationary or slight rise in barometer.

For the lower lake region, light rain, followed by clearing weather, slight rise in temperature, southerly to westerly winds, stationary to slowly falling barometer.

For the upper lake region, partly cloudy weather, south-west to north-west winds, falling, followed by rising, barometer, slight changes in temperature, and light rains near Lake Superior.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1879.	1880.		1879.	1880.
3 A. M.	61°	63°	3:30 P. M.	69°	74°
6 A. M.	60°	63°	6 P. M.	61°	71°
9 A. M.	60°	69°	9 P. M.	[illegible]	69°
12 M.	66°	74°	12 P. M.	[illegible]	67°

Average temperature yesterday.......[illegible]
Average temperature for same date last year.......[illegible]

GARFIELD AND ARTHUR

1880. REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN. 1880.

REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE, HEAD-QUARTERS FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR, Chairman.
THOMAS C. PLATT, Chairman Executive Committee.
JOHN N. KNAPP, Treasurer.
EDWARD M. JOHNSON, JOHN W. VROOMAN, HENRY A. GLIDDEN, Secretaries.

MEETINGS:

TUESDAY, SEPT. 28.	
Belmont	Hon. JAMES R. ANGEL.
Manhattan-av., Brooklyn, E. D.	Gen. HENRY A. BARNUM.
Constableville	Col. A. E. BAXTER.
Hancock	BURTON T. BEACH.
Yonkers	Hon. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.
Thirty-fourth-street Glass Hall, New-York City	Hon. CHARLES A. L. GOLDEY
Addison	Hon. C. D. MURRAY.
Rhinecliff	Gen. GEORGE H. SHARPE.
Newfield Village	Rev. WILLIAM SEARLES.
Johnstown	Hon. JOHN H. SELKREG.
Comac, Long Island, afternoon	JAMES S. LEHMAIER. Gen. T. B. GATES.
Manhattan-av., Brooklyn, E. D.	Gen. JUDSON KILPATRICK.
Binghamton	Hon. W. W. HICKS, of Florida.
Utica	R. STOCKETT MATHEWS, of Maryland.
Pine Bush	Major J. OWEN MOORE.
Garnerville	THEODORE H. SWIFT.
Sing Sing	Hon. C. G. FALL, of Boston.
Florida	FREDERICK W. HOLLS.
Middletown	Hon. GEORGE W. WILLIAMS.
Hermon	Col. CHARLES D. BAKER.
Liberty Hall, Brooklyn	HENRY L. BURNETT, Esq.
Parepa Hall, New-York City	Dr. DAVID CALMAN. WILLIAM WOOD.
Port Henry	Hon. F. X. SCHOONMAKER.
Morristown	Gen. JAMES H. WARWICK.
Carthage	Col. T. B. WHITE.
Bleecker Building	Hon. C. T. MILLS. LEHMAN ISRAELS. W. A. NIMS.
Point Peninsula	F. C. WHITNEY.
Peterboro	Hon. H. J. COGGESHALL.
Brooklyn, cor. Throop-av. and Whipple-st.	Col. J. W. JONES.
Yorkville Hall, No. 206 East 86th-st.	Col. JOHN S. LOOMIS.
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 29.	
Friendship	Hon. JAMES R. ANGEL.
Seventh Ward Wigwam, Brooklyn	Gen. H. A. BARNUM. Hon. JOSHUA M. VAN COTT.
Port Leyden	Col. A. E. BAXTER.
Cannonsville	BURTON T. BEACH.
Highland Falls	Hon. CHAS. A. L. GOLDEY.
Wayland	Hon. C. D. MURRAY.
Goshen	Gen. GEORGE H. SHARPE.
Slaterville	Rev. WILLIAM SEARLES.
Northville	Hon. JOHN H. SELKREG.
Cambridge	Col. A. S. WOOD.
Cooper Institute, N. Y.	Hon. W. M. EVARTS. Hon. HUGH McCULLOUGH.
Poughkeepsie	Gen. JUDSON KILPATRICK.
Watertown	A. C. COXE, Esq.
Benton Centre	Hon. EDWIN HICKS. Lieut. A. S. BACON.
Rensselaer Falls	Col. CHARLES D. BAKER.
Chase's Mills	Gen. DENIS F. BURKE.
Mineville	Hon. F. X. SCHOONMAKER.
Russell	Gen. JAMES H. WARWICK.
Owego	Hon. W. W. HICKS.
Music Hall, Brooklyn	Hon. CHARLES G. FALL. WILLIAM WOOD.
Bay Shore, Long Island	Hon. E. A. CARPENTER.
Depauville	Col. T. B. WHITE.
Syracuse	R. STOCKETT MATHEWS.
Hoboken, N. J.	Hon. A. J. DITTENHOEFER.
Marathon	Hon. ARTHUR A. GATES.
Rome	Rev. B. I. IVES.
Twentieth Ward Wigwam, Brooklyn, Cumberland & Fulton sts.	Hon. T. C. THEAKER. ROBERT ANDERSON, Esq. Gen. CONWAY.
Transit	CLARK D. KNAPP.
Katonah	Hon. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.
Lastimer Hall, Court-st., Brooklyn	Gen. A. G. McCOOK.
124th-st. and 8th-av., City	Gen. JOSHUA T. OWEN. WALTER T. LEGGETT.
THURSDAY, SEPT. 30.	
Lowville	Col. A. E. BAXTER.
Albany	Hon. S. B. DUTCHER.
Twenty-first Assembly District, New-York City	Hon. ELIHU ROOT. Hon. RUFUS COWING. Hon. WILLIAM J. YOUNGS.
Ithaca	Hon. W. W. HICKS. Rev. WILLIAM SEARLES.
Brooklyn, Broadway, and Bushwick-av., Wall and Adams sts.	R. STOCKETT MATHEWS.
Sag Harbor	Hon. CHARLES G. FALL.
Cuba	Hon. JAMES R. ANGEL.
Hammond	Col. CHARLES D. BAKER.
Walton	BURTON T. BEACH.
Helena	Gen. DENIS F. BURKE.
Pleasantville	WALTER M. CHANDLER.
Bath	Hon. C. D. MURRAY.
Gloversville	Hon. JOHN H. SELKREG.
Potsdam	Gen. JAMES H. WARWICK.
Rondout	Col. A. S. WOOD.
Cape Vincent	Col. T. B. WHITE.
Pamelia Four Corners	H. J. WELCH.
West New-Brighton	Gen. ANSON G. McCOOK.
Havana	Hon. ARTHUR A. YATES.
Barre Centre	CLARK D. KNAPP. I. S. SIGNOR.
Church, 50th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., City	Gen. HENRY A. BARNUM. Gen. J. T. OWEN.
Concordia Hall, Nos. 28 and 30 Avenue A, City	Hon. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.
Republican Head-quarters, No. 466 Pearl-st.	Hon. CHAS. A. L. GOLDEY.
Port Jervis	Hon. GEO. W. WILLIAMS.
Canajoharie	Rev. B. I. IVES.
Barre Centre	CLARK D. KNAPP. I. S. SIGNOR.
Herkimer	Hon. WARNER MILLER.
Nineteenth Assembly District	Col. C. W. FULLER.
FRIDAY, OCT. 1.	
Angelica	Hon. JAMES R. ANGEL.
Nicholville	Col. CHARLES D. BAKER.
Ilion	Col. A. E. BAXTER.
Franklin	BURTON T. BEACH.
Rossie	Gen. DENIS F. BURKE.
Ballston Spa	Hon. S. B. DUTCHER.
Painted Post	Hon. C. D. MURRAY.
Lancaster	Hon. E. L. PITTS.
North Lansing	Rev. WILLIAM SEARLES.
Broadalbin	Hon. JOHN H. SELKREG.
Richville	Gen. JAMES H. WARWICK.
Newburg	Gen. JUDSON KILPATRICK.
Lafargeville	Col. T. B. WHITE.
Trumansburg	Hon. W. W. HICKS.
West Winfield	Hon. H. J. COGGESHALL.
Walden	Hon. A. J. DITTENHOEFER.
Oswego	J. H. VAN WORMER.
Hornellsville	Hon. ARTHUR A. YATES.
Albion	JOSEPH J. LUCKEY.
Kelloggsville	Hon. THEO. M. POMEROY.
Victory	S. E. PAYNE.
Amsterdam	JOHN E. SAVERY. Rev. B. I. IVES. Major WILLARD BULLARD.
Abingdon Square, N. Y.	Hon. "RUSH" BURGESS, of Virginia. Hon. A. G. McCOOK.
Pike, afternoon and Evening	Hon. RICHARD CROWLEY. Hon. GEORGE G. HOSKINS.
Ramapo	Col. A. S. WOOD.
Peekskill	Hon. CHARLES G. FALL, Mass.
Orange, N. J.	Hon. GEORGE W. WILLIAMS.
Watkins	EDMUND O'CONNOR.
Bay Shore, Long Island	JOHN F. QUARLES.
Newark, N. Y.	Gen. JOHN R. MURRAY.
SATURDAY, OCT. 2.	
Hume	Hon. JAMES R. ANGEL.
Lisbon Centre	Col. CHARLES D. BAKER.
Delhi	BURTON T. BEACH.
Ogdensburg	Gen. DENIS F. BURKE.
Hornby	Hon. C. D. MURRAY.
Ellisburg, 2 P. M.	Hon. CHARLES B. SKINNER.
Schenectady	Hon. JOHN H. SELKREG.
Madrid	Gen. JAMES H. WARWICK.
Lake View House Grove	Col. T. B. WHITE.
Worthville	Gen. BRADLEY WINSLOW.
Stuyvesant Falls	W. W. THOMPSON.
Elmira	Hon. W. W. HICKS.
Mechanicstown	Major J. OWEN MOORE.
Reading Centre	Hon. G. L. SMITH.
Hudson	Hon. CHAS. G. FALL, of Mass.
Nunda	Hon. A. A. YATES.
Corning	EDMUND O'CONNOR. Gen. HENRY A. BARNUM.
Woodsville, 4 P. M.	Col. T. B. WHITE.
Millville	CLARK D. KNAPP. I. S. SIGNOR.
Little Falls	Col. E. A. BAXTER.
Olean	Hon. HORACE BEMIS.
Freeport, P. M.	Hon. NEIL GILMOUR.
Canandaigua	Hon. E. L. PITTS.
West Eaton	Hon. H. J. COGGESHALL.
Gainesville, P. M. and evening	Hon. GEORGE G. HOSKINS. J. S. JOHNSON. AUGUSTUS HARRINGTON.
Little Neck, L. I.	JOHN F. QUARLES.
MONDAY, OCT. 4.	
Oneonta	Col. A. E. BAXTER.
De Kalb Junction	Gen. DENIS F. BURKE.
Candor	Rev. WM. SEARLES. EDMUND O'CONNOR.
Utica	Hon. W. W. HICKS.
Port Henry	Hon. HENRY BALLARD.
Dundee	Hon. A. A. YATES.
Phelps	Hon. JOHN H. SELKREG.
Pearsalls	Hon. GEORGE WREN.
Greenport	Gen. A. G. McCOOK. D. W. C. SPRAGUE.
Homer	Col. GEORGE W. CARTER.
Loch Sheldrake	HENRY L. BURNET.
Dunkirk	Col. CLARK E. CARR.

REGISTRY DAY IN BROOKLYN.

Those who desire to vote at the coming election must first register. There are three days fixed for the registration of duly-qualified voters in Brooklyn, namely, Tuesday, Sept. 28; Tuesday, Oct. 12, and Tuesday, Oct. 19, and on the days mentioned the registration offices will be open from 7 to 10 o'clock in the morning, and from 3 o'clock in the afternoon to 10 in the evening. To-day, it will be seen, is the first day of registration, and it would be well for Republicans to bear this fact in mind and not put off the duty of registering to a future day. The hours named suit business men, as voters can call at the registration office early in the morning on their way to business, or in the evening, after office hours. Citizens can have no difficulty in finding a registration office, as there is one in each election district. Register to-day and in your own election district.

THE BOARD OF POLICE JUSTICES.

The Board of Police Justices met last evening in the Jefferson Market Court, Justice Duffy presiding. It was expected that the appointment of Assistant Clerks at the various courts would be made. A caucus was held, but it resulted merely in the ordering of a recess until Monday evening next. Previous to the recess, Clerk Cregier announced that the estimates for the ensuing year, amounting to $150,600, had been submitted to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. Justice Bixby, the intimate friend of the late Justice Wheeler, submitted resolutions of condolence respecting the death of the late Justice Nelson K. Wheeler. Justice Morgan seconded the resolutions in a few eloquent words, and they were then unanimously adopted.

AN OLD SWINDLING TRICK.

Last week Joseph Hunter, a native of Slamannan, Scotland, arrived in New-York on his way home. He had been working for a year in a coal mine in Pennsylvania, and when he had paid his passage on the steamer State of Georgia, he bought English money, and had in his possession £14 10s. On Thursday he had moved his baggage on board the steamer, and was pleased to receive the aid of a respectable-looking old man, who was Thomas Martin, and old confidence operator. When the baggage was on the steamer, a very stale trick was played, that of presenting a bill to Martin, who had announced his intention of sailing with Hunter. Martin, of course, could not make change, and Hunter gave him what money he had, receiving as security a spurious one hundred dollar bond. Capt. Gastlin, of the steamboat squad, learned of the swindle, and placed Hunter in a boarding-house. Detectives Hey and Mallon arrested Martin last night on the Albany boat. Hunter identified him as the man who had swindled him.

THE MISSING YOUNG LADY.

SHE SURRENDERS TO DETECTIVE FULLER AND GOES HOME.

About 10 o'clock yesterday morning Detective Fuller received a note signed with the name of the missing young lady who was recently advertised for under the name of Sarah Joyce, requesting him to call at a certain obscure hotel and ask for Miss ——, giving a fictitious name. Detective Fuller went at once to the hotel and sent his card to the author of the note, who stepped into the parlor a moment later, and inquired if the circular advertising for information respecting Miss Sarah Joyce was intended for her. Old detective as he was, and fully accustomed to disguises, Detective Fuller could not resist an ejaculation of surprise. Her brilliant auburn hair had vanished, and in its place were abundant tresses of dark brown, colored so uniformly and perfectly that the artificial hue could bear the closest inspection without exciting suspicion. The dye was carried to the very roots of the hair on the forehead and temples, and yet so artistically was the work done that there was not a single stain of coloring matter on the surface of the skin. Her eyebrows were similarly transformed, and her long eyelashes dashed with dark brown. She usually wore her hair frizzed across the forehead, and this had assisted her in rendering the disguise impenetrable. Her brown tresses were combed back from the brow smoothly, and done up in a coil near the crown of the head. The description of her dress given in the circular was equally misleading. The impression that she was dressed in light colors was produced by a shrewd ruse, by which her parents were completely deceived. When she went to her room on Thursday afternoon to write the farewell letter to her father she removed the conspicuous light dress she had worn during the day, and hid it in a closet. She then selected an old brown dress that she had not worn for some time, and effected her exit from the house without being observed by the servants. As the light-colored suit was missing, and the brown one was so old as to be completely forgotten, she was supposed to have on the former, and was so described in the circular.

After a few minutes' conversation, the missing girl consented to accompany Detective Fuller to his office, and while the messenger was gone for her father, she told her story. When she left the District Telegraph office, corner of Broadway and Twenty-second-street, a few doors from home, knowing that officers would be on her track in an hour or two, she hailed a South Ferry stage, intending to take the Staten Island boat and throw herself into the river, a few rods from land. She went forward and lingered about for a few minutes; then prepared to execute her design, sauntered to the railing, and leaned over and gazed into the water. The prospect was a rather dismal one, and at the critical moment her courage failed her. She accordingly sauntered on deck and mingled with the passengers, for, in her state of mind, everybody seemed to be observing her movements, and she was ill at ease lest some acquaintance should espy her and baffle her purpose. She landed at Staten Island, and walked about for an hour or more, reasoning with herself that it was only a leap, a plunge, and then all would be over. Finally, about 8 o'clock in the evening, she returned and went to an obscure hotel down town, where she paid for a room in advance and remained over night. In the morning, the paragraph in the newspapers caught her attention, and she procured the hair-dye and spent a few hours in effecting her disguise, availing herself of the services of an old tooth-brush which she discovered in her room. At this time she fully intended to carry out her purpose. But the more she thought of it the less she wanted to die, and by Saturday afternoon she had decided to open communication with Detective Fuller and return to her parents. She was actuated in this by the reflection that her name had been withheld from the public and that her escapade would never be known beyond the family circle. Accordingly, yesterday morning she took decisive steps to obtain an interview with her father.

While she was telling her story the old gentleman arrived, and the father and his truant daughter were face to face. The former tried to scold a little, but in the midst of it he broke down and blubbered like a school-boy. The girl, indeed, was the most self-possessed member of the party; for even the hard-hearted detective had to wipe his eyes furtively once or twice in the progress of the interview. But his eyes are weak, he says. At 11 o'clock the missing girl entered her father's carriage, and was driven home.

AWAITING GEN. TORBERT'S BODY.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 27.—The Military Order of the Loyal Legion, United States Commandery, at a meeting to-night, arranged for the reception of the body of Gen. Torbert in this city on Wednesday. The legion will proceed to the armory of the First City Troop and participate in the memorial services. A committee was appointed to accompany the body to Milford, Del., for interment.

AN INDIANA EDITOR DEAD.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Sept. 27.—Robert Lowrie, Jr., editor of the Auburn *Courier*, died here to-day.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains: For John Kelly's Sake—The "Reunited" Democracy at Saratoga; Free Irish Republicans; In the Political Field; The Contest in Indiana; The Outlook in Colorado; Information for Mr. Cox; Virginia's Mixed Canvass; Local Political Affairs; Eight More Bodies Found; The Church Conferences; The Latest Foreign News; All the General News; Events in this City; Answers to Correspondents; Letters from Our Correspondents at Home and Abroad; Editorial Articles on Current Events; Current Literature, and other interesting reading matter, and full Financial and Commercial Reports.

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BIRTH.

MURPHY.—In London, England, Sept. —, to the wife of EUGENE L. MURPHY, twins, both boys.

MARRIED.

BURNAP—HULL.—At the Presbyterian Church, St. Helier, Jersey, by the Rev. T. W. Brown, on the 14th September, GEORGE S. BURNAP to ELIZABETH WINTHROP HULL, daughter of the Rev. Thomas H. Skinner.

LANGDELL—HUSON.—At Coldwater, Mich., on the 22d inst., by the Rev. Herbert J. Cooke, Rector of St. Mark's, CHRISTOPHER C. LANGDELL, of Cambridge, Mass., to MARGARET E., only daughter of the Rev. Charles B. Huson, of Coldwater.

DIED.

AROSEMENA.—On Sunday, Sept. 26, D. T. AROSEMENA, aged 42 years.
Funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 307 West 22d-st., on Tuesday, at 2 P. M.

BLAKE.—JOHN ELLIS BLAKE, M. D., suddenly, on Monday, Sept. 27, at his residence in this City, in the 49th year of his age.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

DOREMUS.—In Harlem, Monday, Sept. 27, WILLIAM H. DOREMUS, aged 32 years.
The funeral services will take place at the residence of his aunt, Mrs. A. P. Baldwin, No. 57 East 125th-st., on Wednesday, 29th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend. Interment at Green-Wood.

HALL.—ROBERT L. HALL, on Monday, 27th inst.
Funeral will be held from his late residence, No. 234 East 12th-st., on Wednesday, 29th inst., at 10 A. M.

HAWKINS.—At West Chester, N. Y., on Sunday, Sept. 26, ANNA M. HAWKINS, eldest daughter of the late Capt. E. Hawkins.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

HAWTHORNE.—On Sunday, Sept. 26, FRANCES, wife of Eugene P. Hawthorne, and eldest daughter of the late Gabriel A. Ludlow.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. George's Church, Flushing, Long Island, Wednesday, 29th inst., at 11 o'clock. Train leaves Hunter's Point for Flushing, Main-Street Station, at 10 o'clock.

HYDE.—On Friday, Sept. 24, 1880, HENRY B. HYDE, Jr., son of Henry B. and Annie B. Hyde, aged 5 years and 8 months.
The funeral services will take place at the residence of his grandmother, Mrs. Simeon Fitch, No. 6 East 36th-st., on Tuesday, the 28th inst., at 10:30 A. M. Friends are kindly requested not to send flowers.

IVERACH.—Suddenly, on Saturday, Sept. 25, Mr. JOHN IVERACH, in the 35th year of his age.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Fourth Presbyterian Church, (34th-st., west of Broadway,) on Tuesday, Sept. 28, at 1:30 o'clock.

MAXWELL.—On Saturday, Sept. 25, 1880, JAMES EDWARD MAXWELL.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at his late residence, No. 250 West 23d-st., on Tuesday, Sept. 28, at 10 A. M. It is kindly requested that no flowers be sent.

HEAD-QUARTERS OLD GUARD VETERAN BATTALION, 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 26, 1880.
With regret the commandant announces the death of our late comrade, JAMES E. MAXWELL.
The battalion will assemble at the armory on Wednesday morning, the 29th inst., at 9:30 o'clock, in citizen's dress, for the purpose of attending the funeral from his residence, No. 250 West 23d-st.
Major GEO. W. McLEAN.

MAYER.—At Wiesbaden, Germany, Wednesday, Sept. 8, FANNY MAYER, widow of the late Bernhard Mayer, aged 56 years.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

MERRITT.—In Brooklyn, on the 27th inst., MARY K. MERRITT, wife of Nathaniel S. Merritt, in her 75th year.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral on Fourth day, afternoon, 29th inst., at 3 o'clock, from Friends' Meeting-house, on Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn.

MORSE.—On Sept. 21, at Neuchâtel, Switzerland, ANNA, youngest daughter of the late Hon. O. A. Morse, of Cherry Valley, N. Y.

PHYFE.—At Rhinebeck, N. Y., Friday, Sept. 24, ISABELLA PHYFE, daughter of the late William Phyfe.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her mother, Rhinebeck, N. Y., on Tuesday, 28th inst., at 4 o'clock. Train leaves 42d-st. at 11 A. M., returns 7 P. M. Interment at Rhinebeck.

RANDELL.—In Flatbush, Long Island, on Sunday, Sept. 26, WILLIAM RANDELL, in the 70th year of his age.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his son-in-law, Jacob P. Vanderveer, in Flatbush, on Tuesday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

SNYDER.—At Elizabeth, N. J., Sept. 27, WILLIAM McD. SNYDER.
Funeral services at the residence of his father, Col. H. D. H. Snyder, North Broad-st., on Thursday next, 30th inst., at 11:30 o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to Kingston, N. Y., for interment. Friends are kindly requested not to send flowers.

The funeral services over the remains of the late Gen. A. T. A. TORBERT will be held at Trinity Chapel on Wednesday, 29th inst., at 11 A. M. Memorial cards should be presented at the door to secure seats reserved for personal friends.

The Executive Committee, desiring to invite all friends of the late General, and not being cognizant of their address, will furnish memorial cards upon application at the office of Walter H. Gilson, No. 104 John-st., before 4 P. M. on Tuesday, 28th inst. Officers of the Army and Navy are especially invited.

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The foreign mails for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 2, 1880, will close at this office on Tuesday, at 10:30 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Baltic, via Queenstown; on Wednesday, at 10:30 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Scythia, via Queenstown, (correspondence for France must be specially addressed,) and at 12 M., for France direct, by steam-ship Amerique, via Havre; on Thursday, at 11 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Frisia, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg, and at 11 A. M., for Ireland direct, by steam-ship City of Montreal, via Queenstown, (correspondence for Great Britain and the Continent must be specially addressed;) on Saturday, at 11 A. M., for Germany, &c., by steam-ship Donau, via Southampton and Bremen, (correspondence for Great Britain and the Continent must be specially addressed,) and at 12 M., for Europe, by steam-ship Germanic, via Queenstown, and at 12 M., for Scotland direct, by steam-ship Circassia, via Glasgow, and at 3 P. M., for Belgium direct, by steam-ship Vaderland, via Antwerp. The mails for Denmark, Sweden, and Norway are dispatched by Hamburg and Bremen steamers only. The mails for Cape Hayti, San Domingo, and Turk's Island leave New-York Sept. 28. The mails for Hayti leave New-York Sept. 29 and 30. The mails for Havana leave New-York Sept. 30. The mails for Porto Rico leave New-York Sept. 30. The mails for Jamaica, Savanilla, &c., leave New-York Sept. 30. The mails for Aspinwall and South Pacific leave New-York Sept. 30. The mails for Nassau, N. P., leave New-York Sept. 30. The mails for Venezuela and Curaçoa leave New-York Oct. 2. The mails for Mexico leave New-York Sept. 30 and Oct. 2. The mails for St. Thomas and Barbadoes leave New-York Oct. 2. The mails for China and Japan leave San Francisco Oct. 19. The mails for Australia, &c., leave San Francisco Oct. 22. THOS. L. JAMES, Postmaster.
POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Sept. 25, 1880.

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POLITICAL.

THE
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OF NEW-YORK CITY.

A REPUBLICAN MEETING
WILL BE HELD IN THE HALL OF THE
COOPER INSTITUTE,
AT 7:30 O'CLOCK,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 29.
THE HON. WILLIAM M. EVARTS
WILL SPEAK, AND
THE HON. HUGH M'CULLOCH
WILL PRESIDE.
NO TICKETS OF ADMISSION REQUIRED.

PAREPA HALL.
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Public meeting TO-NIGHT at PAREPA HALL, 86th-st. and 3d-av., at 8 o'clock.
THE HON. WILLIAM WOOD
AND
DR. DAVID CALMAN
WILL SPEAK.

REPUBLICAN NATURALIZATION COMMITTEE.
HEAD-QUARTERS AT NORTH-WEST CORNER OF PEARL AND CHATHAM STS.
OPEN DAILY FROM 10 A. M. TO 4 P. M.
R. G. McCORD, Chairman.

THE EIGHTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT GARFIELD AND ARTHUR CAMPAIGN CLUB will hold a meeting at head-quarters, Glass Hall, Nos. 214 and 216 East 34th-st., THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. The Hon. Chas. A. L. Goldey will address the meeting. ROBERT ELLIS, President.
STEPHEN McDONOUGH, Secretary.

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COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

New-York, Monday, Sept. 27, 1880.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

[illegible]

COFFEE—Rio quoted somewhat weaker with fair invoices closing at about 15c.@15½c. ... [illegible] ... sold on private terms.

COTTON—Option dealings have been more extensive at a further advance of ... points, September again leading. Early deliveries have been moderately sought after and quoted up ... [illegible] ... Stock in New-York, 89,010 bales.

Cotton Sales To-day.

[illegible]

Transferable orders issued at 12.03.

Closing Prices on Options.

[illegible]

Saturday's Averages on Options.

[illegible]

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quoted generally firm, in several instances somewhat stronger, as offered with less urgency, and in fair request, mostly for home trade purposes. The buoyancy in Wheat, notably in Winter, tended to strengthen the confidence of holders... Sales have been reported since our last of 22,850 bbls. of all grades... [illegible] ... The exports of Flour from the Atlantic sea-board last week were about 104,900 bbls., of which 89,000 bbls. to the United Kingdom.

WHEAT—A livelier movement has been reported in Wheat to-day, largely in the export line, (Continental buyers operating more freely,) but mainly on speculative account, at generally higher and buoyant figures, Winter grades showing an advance of ... [illegible] ... The past week's exports of Wheat from the Atlantic sea-board were about 2,714,500 bushels, of which 1,242,500 bushels to the United Kingdom and 1,472,000 bushels to the Continent.

CORN—Has been offered less freely, and has been quoted generally a shade higher, on an active movement, chiefly in the speculative line, closing strong.... Sales have been reported of 581,000 bushels, (of which 209,000 bushels for early delivery,) including New-York No. 2, regular inspection, early deliveries, about ... [illegible] ... The past week's exports of Corn from the Atlantic sea-board were about 1,450,000 bushels, of which 935,000 bushels to the United Kingdom, and 505,900 bushels to the Continent.

OATS—Under very free arrivals and more urgent offerings prices for prompt delivery declined through the earlier dealings 1c.@2c. a bushel, leading to a fairly active business, and toward the close values rallied sharply—in instances fully 1c.@1½c. a bushel from the lowest figures of the day... [illegible]

RYE—A fair business reported at about former prices... [illegible]

BARLEY—A very tame and weak market reported within our previous range.

BARLEY MALT—Quoted steady, but dull.

FEED—Moderately active at former prices... [illegible]

STOCK OF GRAIN—The stock of Grain at this port is reported at ... [illegible]

MOLASSES—Sold to the extent of ... hhds. ... [illegible]

NAVAL STORES—[illegible]

PETROLEUM—[illegible]

PROVISIONS—Hog products have been moderately active but irregular, Pork ruling lower and Lard a trifle higher.... [illegible]

SUGARS—Raw moderately active, on the basis of ... [illegible]

FREIGHTS—A freer movement has been reported to-day, chiefly in the Grain and Petroleum interests, at about previous quotations; the available supply of accommodation has been on a rather more liberal scale at current figures.... FOR LIVERPOOL—... [illegible] ... FOR LONDON—By steam ... [illegible] ... FOR GLASGOW—... [illegible]

THE COTTON MARKETS.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 27.—Cotton firm; Middling, 11c.; Low Middling, 10⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 9⅝c.; net receipts, ... [illegible] ... stock, 63,560 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 27.—Cotton steady; Middling, 11⅛c.; Low Middling, 11c.; Good Ordinary, 10¼c.; net receipts, 8,886 bales; gross, 11,641 bales; sales, 3,000 bales; last evening, 1,250 bales; stock, 98,123 bales.

GALVESTON, Sept. 27.—Cotton quiet but steady; Middling, 11c.; Low Middling, 10⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 9⅝c.; net receipts, 4,032 bales; exports, coastwise, 749 bales; sales, 1,137 bales; stock, 37,960 bales.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 27.—Cotton steady; Middling, 11⅛c.; Low Middling, 11 1-16c.; Good Ordinary, 10¼c.; net receipts, 6,022 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,316 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; stock, 55,387 bales.

MOBILE, Sept. 27.—Cotton quiet but steady; Middling, 11c.; Low Middling, 10⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 9⅛c.; net receipts, 1,641 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 9,673 bales.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 27.—Cotton steady; Middling, 11c.; receipts, 2,283 bales; shipments, 1,285 bales; sales, 1,300 bales; stock, 12,980 bales.

THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Sept. 27—12:30 P. M.—United States 4 ₿ cent. bonds, 111¼; 4½ ₿ cent. bonds, 112¾; new 5s, 105⅜. Atlantic and Great Western first mortgage Trustees' certificates, 69¼; do. second mortgage, 28¼; Erie, 40¼; do. second Consols, 91¼; Illinois Central, 115½; Reading, 14¾; New-York Central, 132¾.

2 P. M.—Erie, 40¼; Reading, 14¾. Paris advices quote 3 ₿ cent. Rentes 85f. 35c. for the account.

4 P. M.—[illegible] ... The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is 245,000. Paris advices quote 3 ₿ cent. Rentes 85f. 40c. for the account. The Bank of England to-day sold 250,000 in specie for shipment to New-York.

BERLIN, Sept. 27.—The statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows an increase in specie of 3,120,000 marks.

PARIS, Sept. 27.—Exchange on London, 25f. 27½c. for checks.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 27.—Pork—Prime Mess—Eastern firmer at 77s.; Western firmer at 72s. Bacon—Cumberland Cut dull at 44s.; Short Rib firmer at 45s.; Long Clear steady at 43s.; Short Clear steady at 46s. 6d. Hams—Long Cut, old, dull at 36s.; do., new, dull at 43s.; Shoulders steady at 32s. Beef—India Mess firmer at 77s.; Extra India Mess steady at 88s.; Prime Mess dull at 68s. 6d. Lard—Prime Western dull at 42s. Tallow—Prime City steady at 35s. Turpentine—Spirits firmer at 30s. Rosin—Fine firmer at 10s. 6d.; common firmer at 5s. Cheese—American choice firmer at 64s. Lard-oil steady at 41s. Flour—Extra State steady at 12s. 6d. Wheat—No. 1 White dull at 9s. 10d.; Spring, No. 2, dull at 8s. 8d.; Winter, new Western, dull at 9s. 1d.; Winter, new Southern, dull at 9s. 3d. Corn—Mixed dull at 4s. 11d. Cotton-seed-oil—Yellow American, none in market. Rosin—Common, at London, steady at 5s. Turpentine—Spirits, at London, steady at 28s. Receipts of Wheat for the week from Atlantic ports, 54,000 quarters; from Pacific ports, 5,800 quarters; from other sources, 31,000 quarters. Receipts of Corn, 58,000 quarters.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton—Futures—Uplands, Low Middling clause, September delivery, 6 15-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, October and November delivery, 6 17-32d.

5:15 P. M.—Cotton—Futures—Uplands, Low Middling clause, April and May delivery, 6 15-32d. Futures closed flat.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—The following are Saturday's Wool sales in detail: ... [illegible]

LONDON, Sept. 27.—Common Rosin, 5s.@5s. 3d.

LONDON, Sept. 27—4 P. M.—Calcutta Linseed, 53s. 6d. ₿ quarter. Refined Petroleum, ... ₿ gallon. Spirits of Turpentine, 28s. 6d. ₿ cwt.

ANTWERP, Sept. 27.—Petroleum, 25f. for fine Pale American. Wilcox's Lard closed at 111f. 50c. ₿ 100 kilos.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 27—4:30 P. M.—Cotton—The sales of the day included 5,700 bales American. Futures—Uplands, Low Middling clause, May and June delivery, 6½d.

BREMEN, Sept. 27.—Petroleum, 12 marks.

BREMEN, Sept. 27.—Wilcox's Lard closed at 48 marks per 100 kilos.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Monday, Sept. 27:

D. M. Seaman, Supreme Court partition sale, Henry J. Scudder, Esq., Referee, sold the five-story brick building and two-story brick shop, with lot 25 by 100, No. 58 Rutgers-st., east side, 75 feet south of Monroe-st., for $10,761, to Herman Kahrs, a party in interest, and two four-story brick buildings, with lot 26.6 by 119.6, No. 98 Monroe-st., south-east corner of Pelham-st., for $16,186, to the same purchaser.

Peter F. Meyer, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Meyer Butzel, Esq., Referee, disposed of one lot, 25 by 100, on Courtlandt-av., north-west corner of 160th-st., for $1,110, to Jacob Sigmund.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, Sept. 27.

Robbins-av., e. s., 75 ft. n. of Union-st., 25x125; Christine Lamon and husband to Helene Spengler ... $350

Pearl-st., n. e. corner of State-st., 107.10 to Bridge-st. ...; James B. Colgate and others to George Shepherd ... 40,000

84th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 9th-av., ...; Jane Benedict to James D. Fish ... 14,800

64th-st., s. s., 95 ft. w. of Madison-av., ...; Abraham Dowdney to Gideon Fountain ... 25,500

16th-st., s. s., 270.6 ft. w. of Avenue B, ...; August Belmont and another, Trustees, &c., to the Sisters of the Order of St. Dominic ... nom.

Lexington-av., w. s., 55.5 ft. s. of 48th-st., ...; Jesse Baldwin and wife to William H. Browning ... 14,550

128th-st., n. s., 218 ft. w. of 4th-av., ...; Caroline Davis to Elizabeth F. Washburn ... 4,000

St. Nicholas-av. to 8th-av., from 119th to 120th st., entire block; Juliet Douglas to Martha H. Huyler ... 51,000

Columbia-av., w. s., 150 ft. n. of Stanton-st., ...; Henry Bacharach and others to Max Hamburger and wife ... 14,000

119th-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 3d-av., ...; Lorin Ingersoll and wife to George H. Macklellan ... 18,000

16th-st., s. s., 270.6 ft. w. of Avenue B, ...; A. Hamersley, Jr., Referee, to the Sisters of the Order of St. Dominic ... 5,000

51st-st., s. s., 270 ft. w. of 8th-av., ...; Emil Geibermann and wife to Hugo Pelpers ... nom.

Same property; Hugo Pelpers and wife to Charles Johnson ... 36,000

22d-st., n. s., 230 ft. e. of 10th-av., ...; Mary Hall and husband to George Frey ... nom.

61st-st., s. s., 95 ft. w. of 9th-av., ...; Alfred N. Lawrence to John L. Lawrence ... nom.

Same property; John F. Lawrence to Elizabeth Lawrence ... nom.

... lot No. 50, "Harlem Commons;" Joseph Ritter and others to Joshua C. Sanders ... 800

111th-st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of 5th-av., ...; also n. s. 112th-st., ...; two lots; Jesse T. Farris and wife to William H. Scott ... 24,600

LEASE RECORDED.

Appell, J., to H. Bohlen; No. ... 8th-av., 4½ years, rent about ... $1,600

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Browning, W. H., and wife to J. Baldwin; w. s. Lexington-av., s. of 48th-st., 6 months ... $14,500

Clausen, H. F. H., and wife to S. Bing, Jr., and others, Executors; s. s. 55th-st., w. of 3d-av., 5 years ... 8,000

Croft, W. H., and wife to M. Danziger; n. s. 2d-st., e. of Avenue A, 3 months ... 500

Deneuville, Anna M., to E. C. McIntyre, s. s. Perry-st., w. of 4th-st., 3 years ... 1,000

Macklellan, G. H., to C. Putzel; n. s. 118th-st., e. of 3d-av., 6 months ... 5,000

Macklellan, G. H., to L. Ingersoll; n. s. 118th-st., e. of 3d-av., 4 months ... 5,400

McCormick, J., and others to S. E. Nichols; n. s. 42d-st., e. of 11th-av., 3 years ... 1,800

Meehan, Elizabeth, and husband to J. H. Deane; s. e. corner of 4th-av. and 110th-st., demand ... 2,840

O'Gorman, R., and wife to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; No. 416 West 23d-st., 5 years ... 10,000

Pinkney, Mary G., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; Nos. 606 8th-av. and No. 2 East 49th-st., 5 years ... 60,000

Same to Same, w. s. 5th-av. to e. s. 6th-av., from 110th-st. to 111th-st., entire block, 5 years ... 100,000

Rodriques, J. B. Y. T., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company, No. 28 Bridge-st., and other property, five pieces altogether, 5 years ... 40,000

Shepherd, G., to J. B. Colgate and another; No. 1 Pearl-st. and No. 15 State-st., 1 year ... 25,000

Smith, Sarah H., to the New-York Life Insurance Company; s. s. 44th-st., e. of 7th-av., 1 year ... 3,000

Spies, J., and another to J. Spies and wife; s. w. corner of 3d-av. and 68th-st., 3 years ... 4,500

The Sisters of the Order of St. Dominic to Mary L. Bowers; s. s. 16th-st., west of Avenue B, 5 years ... 5,000

Thomas, Sarah M., to the United States Life Insurance Company; n. s. 51st-st., w. of 5th-av., 5 years ... 11,000

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Debobes, J., to Christiana Bollmann ... $4,000

Jarvis, Nathaniel, Jr., general guardian, to Joseph M. L. Striker ... nom.

Lynes, John J., Trustee, &c., to Nunez O. Ferris ... nom.

Ferris, N. C., to John Sloane ... 7,000

Striker, Joseph M. L., to George W. Johnston ... 1,700

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THAT EXTRA LARGE HOUSE AND four lots of ground known as No. 51 West 54th-st., the residence of the late M. Stewart Brown; the house is 30 feet front, with hall in centre, 3 stories, with 2-story extension for dining-room, &c.; spacious rooms and complete water-works throughout; two furnaces, large stable and coach-house on 55th-st., and handsomely ornamented grounds; grounds 50x197.6. All the buildings constructed in the most thorough manner for a gentleman's residence. Permits from HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A MEDIUM-SIZE HIGH-STOOP brown-stone dwelling, on north side of 50th-st. West; immediate possession.
LOUIS MESIER,
No. 166 Broadway.

FOR SALE—No. 2 EAST 53D-ST., ELEGANT, FULL size extension house; three-story bay window, select location; just completed by CHARLES BUEK, Architect, No. 58 East 41st-st., successor to DUGGIN & CROSSMAN. House open.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ROW of first-class houses on 52d-st., between Madison and 5th avs.; these houses are all different size, interior arrangement, and design. BREEN & NASON, on premises.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT BROWN-STONE residence No. 182 West 57th-st.; price, $30,000; only $5,000 cash required. Inquire of OWNER, No. 134 West 57th-st.

BROADWAY AND 5TH-AV. PLOTS FOR SALE—Choice and substantial investments can now be procured in these properties. JOSIAH JEX, No. 1,236 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THREE NEW WAREHOUSES, 75x24, in the dry goods district, near West Broadway; now rented for $6,000. Apply to
F. H. CAMMANN, No. 4 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS private houses.
CORTLANDT IRVING, No. 88 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—A LARGE FINE house in good location.
IRVING & CO., No. 25 William-st.

A BARGAIN, ON WEST 57TH-ST., (100-FOOT STREET,) NEAR MADISON.—An elegant four-story brown-stone residence. LYON, No. 5 Pine-st.

AN ELEGANT 5TH-AV. MANSION AND stable above 59th-st., at a sacrifice. LYON, 5 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—No. 10 2D-ST., BRICK HOUSE, WITH lot, 25x40x25. Inquire on the premises.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

NO. 180 GRAND ST.—PARTITION SALE; Charles S. Brown, Auctioneer, will sell at auction on Wednesday, Sept. 29, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, under the direction of S. Nelson White, Esq., Referee; No. 180 Grand-st., one door west of Centre-st. Lot 19.7x75x20.1x75, and a two-story and attic frame building with brick front. Maps, &c., at Auctioneer's office No. 77 Liberty-st., or at office of HALL, BROWN & WESTCOTT, Pl'ff's Att'y's, No. 115 Broadway.

GEORGE H. SCOTT, Auctioneer.
EXECUTRIX'S SALE of HOUSE AND LOT,
No. 4 Catharine-slip, New-York City.
SCOTT & MYERS will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 29, 1880, at 12 M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.
Maps at No. 5 Pine-st., or WYCKOFF BROS.' Real Estate Agency, No. 129 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

NO. 126 5TH-AV., NEAR 18TH-ST.—A handsome, extra wide, five-story, high-stoop house to rent to a careful tenant, unfurnished; it is in perfect order, having just been thoroughly overhauled and painted; all its appointments are first class, making it a very desirable house for a gentleman's residence or for high-class boarding or lodging purposes. It contains six magnificent mirrors and gas-fixtures throughout, which will be rented with it. There are elegant carpets, almost new, which, together with some choice pieces of furniture, can be purchased at a low price. Permits to see the same can be had only of
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,130 Broadway.

THE SHERWOOD,
5TH-AV. AND 44TH-ST.
Large and handsomely furnished suites to let for the Fall and Winter seasons, or by the year. Cuisine of superior excellence. Table d'hôte.
E. N. WILSON, Proprietor.

TO LET—FULLY FURNISHED, FOR THREE years, one of the most elegant small houses, near 5th-av., between 50th and 59th sts.; perfect order; extra deep extension; to private family, adults; no agents. Address Y. K., Up-town Advertising Office, No. 1,238 Broadway.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—FOR TWO OR three years, on 55th-st., just west of 5th-av., extra deep, superbly furnished. Apply for permits.
CHAS. S. BROWN, No. 77 Liberty-st.

THE WINCHESTER, BROADWAY ABOVE 31ST-ST.—Two elegant flats, first and third floors; eight rooms; good light; also, three rooms and bath, fully furnished.

HANDSOME NEW APARTMENTS, BUILT and finished in the very best manner, with all modern conveniences; $650 to $1,500; 58th-st. and 7th-av. J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT, No. 1,444 Broadway.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES to let for the Winter and longer.
IRVING & CO., No. 25 William-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

HUDSON RIVER RESIDENCE, NEAR SING SING, for sale; terms easy; fine modern house, 20 rooms; views unexcelled; high land; 10 acres; perfect drainage, no malaria; beautiful country, choice fruit and shade trees; best schools; complete Winter and Summer home. Address R. D. TRUESDELL, Sing Sing.

MODERN DWELLING, NINE ROOMS; hot and cold water, carriage-house; views of Long Island Sound; three minutes' walk from depot of New-Haven Railroad; 35 miles from Grand Central Depot; with extra lots, $6,000.
MELVILLE E. MEAD, No. 21 Park-row.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

ANY GENTLEMAN WHO IS INTENDING to go abroad for one or more years with his family, and is desirous to procure a reliable party to occupy and take care of his property during their absence, can do so by addressing CONSTANT, Station G. References will be given.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
APPLY TO
GEORGE JONES,
TIMES OFFICE.

STEAM-BOATS.

FALL RIVER LINE
FOR BOSTON AND THE EAST.
Steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE leave New-York daily (Sundays included) from Pier No. 28 N. R., foot of Murray-st., at 5:30 P. M. Leave Brooklyn via Annex, at 5 P. M.; Jersey City 5:30 P. M.

NEWPORT LINE FOR BOSTON AND THE EAST.
Steamers OLD COLONY and NEWPORT leave Pier No. 28 N. R., foot of Murray-st., daily, (except Sunday,) at 6 P. M. First-class fare, TWO DOLLARS. Tickets limited, and good only on steamer on day of date, and connecting train, which leaves Newport the next morning at 5:30, arriving in Boston at 7:30. Tickets and state-rooms obtained ONLY at office on Pier No. 28 N. R., and on steamers.
BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
GEO. L. CONNOR, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

PROVIDENCE LINE TO BOSTON,
VIA PROVIDENCE DIRECT.
A FULL NIGHT'S REST. ONLY 42 MILES OF RAIL.
FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATIONS ONLY.
The favorite palace steamers
MASSACHUSETTS and RHODE ISLAND
Leave daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., at 5 P. M. No intermediate landings between New-York and Providence. Passengers arrive in Boston at 7 A. M.

SEA BIRD. CAPT. PARKER.
For Red Bank—Foot Franklin-st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Tuesday, 21st	6:00 A. M.	Wed'day, 22d	11:00 A. M.
Thursday, 23d	7:00 A. M.	Thursday, 23d	11:00 A. M.
Friday, 24th	7:00 A. M.	Friday, 24th	11:00 A. M.
Saturday, 25th	10:00 M.	Monday, 27th	10:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 28th	10:30 A. M.	Tuesday, 28th	3:30 P. M.
Wed'day, 29th	11:00 A. M.	Wed'day, 29th	3:30 P. M.
Thursday, 30th	12:00 M.	Thursday, 30th	4:30 P. M.

HELEN. CAPT. THROCKMORTON.
For Red Bank—Foot Franklin-st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Friday, 17th	3:00 P. M.	Thursday, 16th	12:00 P. M.
Saturday, 18th	3:30 P. M.	Friday, 17th	7:00 P. M.
Monday, 20th	3:30 P. M.	Monday, 20th	7:30 A. M.
Wed'day, 22d	11:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 21st	7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 23d	1:30 P. M.	Thursday, 23d	7:00 A. M.
Friday, 24th	1:30 P. M.	Friday, 24th	7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 25th	1:30 P. M.	Saturday, 25th	7:00 A. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON,—LANDING at Cozzens's, (West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Esopus, connecting with Ulster and Delaware and Wallkill Valley Railroads. Steam-boats JAMES W. BALDWIN and THOMAS CORNELL leave DAILY at 4 P. M., Pier 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st., except Saturdays, when Thomas Cornell leaves at 1:30 P. M., connecting with evening train for Summer resorts through the CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.

$4 TO SARATOGA AND RETURN; $3 10 to Lake George and return. Tickets good for the season. TROY BOATS, CITIZENS' LINE—New steamers SARATOGA and CITY OF TROY leave daily (except Saturday) at 6 P. M. from Pier No. 49 (new No. 44) North River, foot Leroy-st., connecting at Troy with morning trains for SARATOGA and all resorts north. State-rooms secured at No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn.

ALBANY DAY BOATS.—ALBANY AND C. VIBBARD daily (Sundays excepted) leave Vestry-st. Pier 8:35 and 24th-st. at 9 A. M., (Brooklyn by Annex at 8 A. M.,) landing at Nyack Ferry, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson. Tickets sold and baggage checked NORTH and WEST. Tickets or coupons good on the Hudson R. R. received for passage. Excursion tickets to West Point or Newburg, returning same day, $1.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamers leave Pier No. 25 E. R. daily (Sundays excepted) at 3 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., connecting with special trains at New-Haven for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, &c. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn.

MARY POWELL.—FOR WEST POINT, CORNWALL, Newburg, Po'keepsie, Rondout, and Kingston, landing at Cozzens's, Milton, New-Hamburg, and Hyde Park, leaves foot Vestry-st. at 3:10, 24th-st. at 3:30 P. M., (Sundays excepted.) Connection at Po'keepsie with evening train on H. R. R. R. for North and West. BAGGAGE BY EXPRESS received at Vestry-st. only.

FOR CATSKILL AND STUYVESANT.—The only direct route with palace steamers CITY OF CATSKILL and ESCORT, landing at Highland Falls, West Point, Cold Springs, Barrytown, Tivoli, Malden, Smith's Dock, Germantown, and Athens. From foot of Harrison-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

ALBANY BOATS.—PEOPLE'S LINE, DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41 N. R., FOOT OF CANAL-ST., every week-day, 6 P. M., connecting at Albany (Sunday morning excepted) with trains North, West, and East.
Excursion to Albany and return, good 30 days, $3.
W. W. EVERETT, President.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Steamers leave Catharine-slip (Pier No. 25 E. R.) daily, Sundays excepted, at 11:30 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. Fare lower than by any other route.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY DAILY.—Steamer AMERICUS leaves Pier No. 28 (Fulton Ferry) East River, at 2:30 P. M. FARE 35 CENTS. EXCURSION TICKETS 50 CENTS.

NORWICH LINE TO BOSTON, WORCESTER, Portland, and the White Mountains, via New-London. Steamers leave Pier 40 North River at 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—STEAMER ROSEDALE leaves Pier 35, East River, at 2:30 P. M.; foot 23d-st., East River, 2:40 P. M., daily, Sundays excepted.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the School Trustees of the Twelfth Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until THURSDAY, the 30th day of September, 1880, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for the steam-heating apparatus required for the new house of Grammar School No. 72, corner Lexington-av. and 105th-st.
Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.
The party submitting a proposal, and the parties proposing to become sureties, must each write his name and place of residence on said proposal.
Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, are required in all cases.
The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all the proposals submitted.
DAVID R. KNAPP,
ANDREW L. SOULARD,
GERMAIN HAUSCHEL,
CHARLES CRARY,
ROSWELL G. ROLSTON,
Board of School Trustees, Twelfth Ward.
Dated New-York, Sept. 16, 1880.

PROPOSALS FOR DREDGING.
UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, NORFOLK, Va., Sept. 22, 1880.
PROPOSALS for the improvement of the following named localities in Virginia and South Carolina will be received at this office until noon of Oct. 22, 1880, and opened immediately thereafter:
1. Dredging in Pagan Creek, Virginia.
2. Dredging in Waccamaw River, S. C.
The right to reject any bid is reserved.
Blank forms, specifications, and any desired information can be had on application to this office.
CHAS. B. PHILLIPS, Captain of Eng., U. S. A.

IMPROVEMENT OF SCHUYLKILL RIVER, PENN.
UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, 1,619 CHESTNUT-ST., PHILADELPHIA, PENN., Sept. 21, 1880.
SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, for dredging in Schuylkill River, Penn., will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., of MONDAY, Oct. 11, 1880.
For forms of proposals and all information apply at this office.
J. N. MACOMB,
Colonel of Engineers, U. S. Army.

IMPROVEMENT OF DELAWARE RIVER AT MIFFLIN BAR.
UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, 1,619 CHESTNUT-ST., PHILADELPHIA, PENN., Sept. 21, 1880.
SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M. of MONDAY, Oct. 11, 1880, for continuing the construction, by dredging, of the channel through Mifflin Bar, Delaware River.
For forms of proposals and all information apply to this office.
J. N. MACOMB,
Colonel of Engineers, U. S. Army.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A FRENCH OR GERMAN NURSE TO take care of three children; only those with unexceptionable references need apply; one speaking little or no English preferred. Call, from 10 to 1, at No. 48 East 36th-st.

WANTED—MAN AND WIFE, NO CHILDREN, TO live in cottage; man as coachman and useful; woman to assist in laundry and make butter; English or Scotch preferred; must both have references. Address W. H. C., Norwood, Bergen County, N. J.

WANTED—A FRENCH NURSE OF EXPERIENCE and good reference, for two young children. Call between 10 and 12, at No. 28 West 25th-st., this (Tuesday) morning.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, 18 TO 25 years of age, for the hardware business; permanent situation to an industrious man. Address S. M. C., Box No. 124 Times Office.

WANTED—A BUTLER WHO THOROUGHLY UNderstands his business; single man preferred. Address K., Box No. 1,167 New-York Post Office, giving references.

WANTED—A STRONG, ACTIVE WOMAN AS chamber-maid and laundress; only those with unexceptionable references need apply. Call, between 10 and 1, at No. 46 East 28th-st.

WANTED—A BOY IN A LAW OFFICE; MUST write a good hand; wages $3 per week. Address B. & L., Box No. 186 Times Office.

WANTED—A GIRL AS CHILD'S NURSE; MUST sleep at home. Apply drug store, No. 31 Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED NURSE. CALL Tuesday morning between 9 and 1, at No. 94 Remsen-st., Brooklyn; references required.

GAS-FIXTURES, &C.

GAS-FIXTURES.
RETAIL DEPARTMENT
ARCHER & PANCOAST M'F'G. CO.,
67 Greene-st. & 66, 70, & 72 Wooster-st., above Broome-st.
Broadway cars pass the door.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

THREE PAIRS FINE GELDINGS.—PAIR, 16 hands, bays, 6 years; pair, 15½ hands, bays, 6 and 7 years; pair, 15½ hands, blacks, 6 years. All well bred, sound, and kind, both singly and double; stylish; no white; fine manes and tails; well mated and commended for family and road use; sold either at moderate price. Address Box No. 32, Post Office, Great Barrington, Mass.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—DIAMOND RING, HORSESHOE SHAPE. Liberal reward will be paid to the finder by returning to Buckingham Hotel, 5th-av. and 50th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

COMPANION.—A LADY DESIRES POSITION AS companion; has traveled much abroad; speaks English, French, and German; good pianist; testimonials. Address J. E. R., Box No. 233 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COMPANION.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN person to wait on an elderly lady or growing children; best reference to be had. Call at No. 328 6th-av., near 18th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY a young Swedish girl in a private family; best City reference; wages, $15. Address E. C. P., Box No. 279 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—IN A small private family, or as chamber-maid; good home preferred; highly recommended. Call at No. 406 East 17th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, willing and obliging, to do chamber-work and assist with washing and ironing; City reference. Call at No. 245 West 35th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young woman, lately landed; has first-class recommendations. Address A. B., Box No. 213 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL as chamber-maid and waitress, or waitress alone; is willing and obliging; good City reference. Apply at No. 339 East 53d-st., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman to do chamber-work and plain sewing; best City reference. Call at No. 226 West 41st-st.; ring top bell.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—First class; by a respectable young girl; also a good washer and ironer; good City reference; City or country. Call at No. 147 West 30th-st., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR Chamber-maid and Seamstress.—By a young woman; best City reference. Call at No. 858 6th-av., near 41st-st.; ring second bell.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL as chamber-maid and assist with washing and ironing; two years' good City reference; no cards. Call at No. 210 West 40th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID—WAITRESS.—A LADY breaking up housekeeping would like to obtain a situation for two girls, one as chamber-maid, the other as waitress. Call at No. 335 West 29th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY a young girl in private family, or chamber-work and take care of grown children; City reference. Call at No. 231 East 39th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY YOUNG GIRL TO do chamber-work and take care of children, and make herself useful; City reference. Call at No. 201 East 37th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a respectable person; thoroughly experienced; has nine years' City reference. Address or call at No. 138 West 36th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY a respectable young girl, or would do chamber-work and fine washing; good City reference. Call at No. 136 West 28th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS.—BY A young girl, willing and obliging. Can be seen at present employer's, from 10 to 12, No. 18 East 41st-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMan in a private family as chamber-maid and waitress; good reference. Call, for two days, at 730 1st-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—AS FIRST-CLASS CHAMber-maid in a hotel or boarding-house. Call at No. 222 East 40th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, OR as chamber-maid and seamstress; good City reference given. Call at No. 141 West 29th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A competent young woman; three years' City reference; can be seen for two days. Call at 250 East 30th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid and waitress; good sewer; best City reference; no cards. Call at No. 160 West 32d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—IN PRIVATE FAMILY; SIX years' City reference. Call at No. 642 6th-av., between 37th and 38th sts., in fruit store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY a respectable young girl; best City reference. Call at No. 348 East 118th-st., Harlem.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—MOTHER and daughter; mother as first-class cook; daughter as chamber-maid and waitress; both thoroughly competent; would take entire charge of kitchen; do marketing; first-class reference. Call at 208 West 19th-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER—CHAMber-maid and Waitress.—By two girls, one as cook, washer, and ironer; the other as chamber-maid and waitress; have good City reference. Call at No. 243 West 30th-st., near 8th-av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER—CHAMber-maid.—By a respectable woman to cook, wash, and iron, with daughter to do chamber-work and waiting; good City references; City or country; wages moderate. Call at No. 351 East 51st-st., first floor, back.

COOK.—PROFESSED, IN A GENTLEMAN'S FAMily where kitchen-maid is kept; abilities and reference unsurpassable in this City. Address two days, B. M., Box No. 275 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—MOTHER and daughter; mother as first-class cook; daughter as chamber-maid and waitress; both thoroughly competent; would take entire charge of kitchen; do marketing; first-class reference. Call at 208 West 19th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; UNDERstands soups, game, desserts; take entire charge of kitchen; excellent baker; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 237 West 35th-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN PRIVATE family; all kinds of meats, breads, and ordered suppers for private family; best City reference. Call at No. 132 West 25th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS FIRST-class plain cook; understands all kinds baking; first-class references; no cards. Call at No. 147 East 50th-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN PRIVATE family; best City reference from last place; no objection to assist washing if required; no cards answered. Call at No. 157 West 18th-st.

COOK — LAUNDRESS. — BY TWO YOUNG women; one as cook, and the other as laundress; would like to live together; City references. Call for two days at No. 448 8th-av.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN; UNDERstands cooking in all its branches. Can be seen at present employer's from 11 A. M. till 4 P. M., at No. 12 East 39th-st.

COOK.—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands meats, soups, and pastry; boarding-house preferred. Seen, for two days, at No. 311 East 24th-st., rear.

COOK.—BY COMPETENT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in private family; two years' best City reference from last employer; no cards. Call at No. 139 West 19th-st., candy store.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTant girl as plain cook; good laundress; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 228 East 48th-st., two flights.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK and assist with washing; best of City references. Address H. W., Box No. 208 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COOK.—UNDERSTANDS MEATS, GAME, PASTRY, &c.; in a small hotel, first-class boarding or club house; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 332 4th-av., second floor, front.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGH ENGLISH FAMILY cook; pastries, meats, soups, desserts, &c.; first-class City references. Address, for two days, E. N., Box No. 212 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT GIRL, AND assist with washing; good City reference from last place. Address W. S., Box No. 282 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COOK—WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH cook; husband as waiter; Protestant; with the best experience and unexceptionable references. Address or call No. 109 West 25th-st.

COOK.—BY AN EXCELLENT COOK; DO SOME washing if required; good bread and biscuit. Call, for two days, at No. 21 West 26th-st., near 5th-av., present employer's.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY two respectable girls, in private family, one as cook, washer, and ironer; other as chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference. Call at 238 East 41st-st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN; WILL DO plain washing in a private family; best City reference. Call at 230 West 37th-st.

COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMan as first-class cook or laundress; City or country; country reference. Call at No. 133 West 28th-st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS EXCELLENT cook; understands meats, soups, and creams; good baker. Call at No. 28 West 50th-st., present employer's.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISHWOMAN; UNDERstands cooking in all its branches; prefers a private family. Call at No. 207 East 43d-st., first flight.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable girl in a private family; best City reference given. Apply at No. 570 West 46th-st., near 9th-av.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISHWOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in private family in the country; eight years' City references. Apply at No. 244 East 46th-st.

COOK.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN AS COOK; Protestant; 10 years' best reference from last employer. Call, for two days, at No. 168 East 38th-st.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK; WILLING TO ASSIST with coarse washing; good City reference. Call at No. 208 East 46th-st.

COOK.—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK IN PRIVATE family, or boarding-house; best City reference. Call on, or address Cook, No. 155 East 26th-st.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN; thoroughly understands her business; will assist with washing; best City reference. Call at 471 6th-av.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS GOOD cook; will assist with washing; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 233 East 39th-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; WILL ASSIST with washing if required; best City reference. Call at No. 220 East 74th-st.; bakery.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—FIRST-class reference. Address A. M., No. 209 East 24th-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—WOULD LIKE A FEW more customers at her house; renovating of mantles neatly executed at lowest terms. Call at No. 243 East 35th-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS operator; understands Wheeler & Wilson machine thoroughly; also, understands dress-making. Address Post, Box No. 277 Times Up-town Office, 1,258 Broadway.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A COMPETENT DRESS-maker a few more engagements by the day; best City reference. Address No. 242 East 36th-st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED LADY as housekeeper; good experience of marketing and servants; the best of reference for respectability and ability; not above her position; no boarding-house. Address Mrs. B., Box No. 280 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN AMERICAN LADY of refinement and capability a position to take full charge of a gentleman's home; no objection to go South; reference unquestionable. Address Mrs. Herbert, Box No. 129 Times Office.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman as working housekeeper in a small private family; good City reference. Call at No. 107 West 54th-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL for general house-work; good washer and ironer; no cards. Call at No. 300 West 40th-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do house-work in small private family; can be well recommended. Call at No. 406 East 17th-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL LATELY landed, to do general house-work. Call at No. 180 East 31st-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL to do general house-work in a private family. Call at No. 216 Canal-st., second floor.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON; understands hair-dressing and dress-making; would wait on an invalid; accustomed to travel; best City reference. Address A. F., Box No. 210 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A young woman; understands hair-dressing and dress-making; no objections to travel; good City reference. Address C. M., Box No. 284 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A respectable young woman, (Protestant,) or nurse and seamstress; has best City reference. Seen, for two days, at No. 3 West 33d-st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A COMPETENT MIDDLE-aged French person; speaks several languages; excellent hair-dresser and seamstress; good City references. Call at No. 9 West Washington-place.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT; IS A good hair-dresser, competent maid, and understands dress-making; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 9 East 28th-st., present employer's.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL IN A private family; would be willing to assist with chamber-work; good City reference. Call or address No. 146 West 51st-st., second floor, back room.

LAUNDRESS—WAITRESS.—FIRST CLASS; by two young girls, sisters, together, in a small private family; one as laundress, the other as waitress; have best City reference. Call at No. 126 West 50th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—FIRST CLASS; BY A RESPECTAble woman; best City reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 207 East 26th-st., Room No. 9.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 408 West 44th-st., near 9th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY BY A first-class laundress. Call or address No. 303 6th-av.; ring second bell.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress; best of City reference. Call at No. 684 6th-av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY COMPEtent and reliable person as nurse and seamstress to one or two children, or would take full charge of one child; many years' experience; highly recommended from last employer. Call, from 10 to 2, at No. 261 West 23d-st.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT woman; an experienced nurse for infant or children; best City and country references. Notes addressed for two days to B., Box No. 225 Times Up-town Office, 1,258 Broadway, will be promptly responded to.

NURSE OR SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN ENGLISH Protestant; accustomed to the entire charge of children; also, good seamstress; age 34. Call at No. 149 West 4th-st., second floor, front.

NURSE, &c.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE GIRL as first-class nurse and plain seamstress; kind to children; best City reference. Call at No. 120 West 35th-st., near Broadway, first floor.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED WOMan as wet-nurse, with a fresh breast of milk and the best of reference. Call, for two days, on Mrs. Sherry, No. 230 Avenue B.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A REspectable widow without incumbrance; good operator and hand sewer; City or country. Apply at No. 437 West 17th-st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN ENGlish Protestant woman to one or two grown children; good operator; best City reference. Call at No. 709 6th-av., in store.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, WHO IS thoroughly competent to take full charge of an infant from birth; City reference. Call at No. 156 East 55th-st., first bell.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN; thoroughly understands care of a baby from birth; best City references; is a neat plain sewer. Call at No. 230 East 54th-st., fourth bell.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN; UNDERstands taking sole charge and bringing infant up on bottle; City reference; City or country, or travel. Call at No. 127 West 16th-st., confectionery store.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS nurse, or chamber-maid and sewing. Call at No. 149 West 33d-st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, or will assist with chamber-work and do sewing. Call at No. 778 2d-av., near 41st-st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL, TO take care of children and to make herself useful. Call at No. 507 11th-av., corner of 40th-st.

NURSERY GOVERNESS OR LADY'S MAID.—By a North German girl, to grown children; good reference. Address No. 113 West 41st-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT SEAMstress; cuts and fits dresses; understands all kinds of family sewing; good operator on Wheeler & Wilson machine; would go out by the day or week; good City references. Address A. J., Box No. 214 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS AND LADY'S MAID.—BY A competent girl; first-class seamstress, and lady's maid; does all kinds of dress-making and family sewing; willing to help with other duties; would go any distance from New-York; good reference. Call, for two days, at No. 443 4th-av., between 30th and 31st sts.

SEAMSTRESS.—A PERMANENT PLACE BY A competent seamstress; understands dresses and machines; would do light chamber-work; best reference. Call at 454 4th-av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST-class seamstress; a good dress-maker; can do all kinds of family sewing; three years' City reference. Call at No. 237 East 54th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl; take care of children; would assist with light chamber-work; willing and obliging. Call or address No. 303 East 60th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON; understands ladies' and children's dresses; has many years' reference. Apply to engineer of the Rockingham, corner 56th-st. and Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young girl, lately arrived from Europe, as seamstress; no objection to a little chamber-work. Call at No. 351 West 41st-st., second floor.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN; UNderstands all kinds family sewing; best City reference. Call at No. 300 West 13th-st., corner 8th-av.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN WOMan as first-class waitress or would do chamber-work; one willing and not afraid of work; can make all kinds of salads; first-class City reference. Call at No. 112 West 33d-st., near 6th-av.

WAITRESS—CHAMBER-MAID.—A LADY breaking up housekeeping would like to obtain a situation for her girls, one as first-class waitress, the other as chamber-maid. Call at No. 335 West 29th-st.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—By a young woman as waitress and chamber-maid; City or country; good reference. Call at No. 223 East 29th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMan; willing to assist with chamber-work; no objection to a private boarding-house; good City reference. Call at No. 380 7th-av., near 31st-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMan in a first-class private family; understands all kinds of salads and care of silver; best City reference from last employer. Call at No. 334 East 34th-st.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL AS waitress and chamber-maid, or chamber-maid and take care children; best City reference. Call at No. 900 2d-av., ring third bell.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as waitress and chamber-maid in a private family; can do sewing; good reference. Address L. M., No. 319 East 34th-st.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A NEAT, TIDY GIRL AS waitress; fully competent; would do chamber-work and waiting; good reference. Call at 316 3d-av.

WAITRESS.—AS FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS IN a private family; best of reference. Inquire at No. 640 6th-av., top flat.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as waitress in a small family; good City reference. Call at No. 491 3d-av., confectionery store.

WAITRESS AND PARLOR-MAID.—BY A young girl in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 231 West 35th-st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman ladies' or gentlemen's clothes by week, month, or dozen; fluting, polishing, and laces a specialty; terms reasonable; City reference. Call at No. 217 West 32d-st.

WASHING.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN; FAMily and gents' washing at her home; excellent laundress; best City reference. Call at No. 116 West 19th-st., third floor.

WASHING.—BY FIRST-CLASS COLORED LAUNdress, to take home, at reasonable rates; best City references; orders by postal promptly attended to. Mrs. Green, No. 159 West 31st-st.

WASHING.—GENTLEMEN'S OR FAMILY WASHing; fluting and puffing, 75 cents a dozen; week or month. Mrs. Harvey, No. 210 East 30th-st.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, gents' or family washing; terms moderate; best references. Address L. G. A., 122 West 19th-st., rear.

WASHING.—BY A WOMAN, FAMILY, LADIES' or gentlemen's washing; can give good reference. Call at No. 240 West 41st-st.

WET-NURSE. — A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes a child to board, or a baby, on the bottle. Call at No. 395 East 37th-st., top floor.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

A YOUNG MAN OF 22 DESIRES A POSItion in some good business where attention to duty will be appreciated; seven years' experience in an office; good reference. Address D., Box No. 193 Times Office.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES A SITUATION AS cashier, or in an office, or at some light work; reference. Address K. E., Box No. 202 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

MALES.

BUTLER.—BY A YOUNG SCANDINAVIAN IN A nice private family, or as attendant to some traveling gentleman. Address Knowledge, Box No. 224 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

BUTLER OR WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHman, single, in a private family, who perfectly understands his duties; highest testimonials. Address, for two days, BUTLER, No. 54 West 26th-st.

BUTLER.—BY A COLORED EXPERIENCED young man in a private family; good City reference. Address E. W., Box No. 303 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTable man; thoroughly understands the proper care and treatment of fine horses, carriages, &c.; strictly sober and reliable in every respect; good City reference. Address A. W., Box No. 300 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SOBER, steady, reliable man; single; is a good careful driver; thoroughly competent in his duties; willing and obliging; can come highly recommended by present employer; no objection to country. Address J. P., Box No. 213 Times Up-town Office, 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—ENGLISH PROTestant, 28 years of age; married; no family; understands his business thoroughly; City or country; has handled hunters in England for years; best City reference. Address English Groom, Box No. 215 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; good, careful driver; understands proper treatment of horses and carriages; City or country; make himself generally useful; six years' first-class references. Address M. J., Box No. 299 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man; single; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses, carriages, and harness, as reference will show; also as to honesty, sobriety, and obliging; will make himself useful. Address M., No. 145 West 24th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY SOBER, STEADY MAN; MARried; no incumbrance; civil and obliging; understands care and management of first-class establishments; perfect City driver; over seven years' reference from last employer. Address L., Box No. 296 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS AND CONFIdential City coachman; capable of taking care of any lady or gentleman's establishment; good horseman; careful City driver; 14 years' best City references; married; small family. Call for T. B., at J. B. Brewster's, 27th-st. and 5th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG married man; English born; Protestant; is highly recommended by present employer; has been six years in the English cavalry; is thoroughly competent in all branches. Call or address, Saratoga Stables, No. 696 Lexington-av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-class single man of neat appearance in a private family; City or country; has the best City references for honesty, sobriety, and capability. Call at No. 38 East 36th-st., private stable.

COACHMAN OR DRIVER.—BY A MARRIED German, without family; understands the proper care of horses; is a good and careful driver; has good reference from City and country. Call or address J. Miller, No. 130 Eldridge-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN; married; one child; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; three years' best references from last place. Address John Henry, Nos. 371 and 374 Broome-st., carriage repository.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY AN EXperienced Protestant married man; thoroughly understands care of horses and carriages; is a good gardener; best reference. Address F. A. Fassell, North Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG man not afraid to work; will be found willing and obliging; best City and country references. Address Coachman, Box No. 281 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A MARRIED man; no incumbrance; thoroughly understands his business; no objection to short distance in country; first-class City reference. Call or address J. B., No. 138 East 53d-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant married man; no incumbrance; can milk; will be found willing and obliging; has best of City and country reference. Address J. W., Box No. 216 Times Office.

COACHMAN AND PLAIN GARDENER.—By a German Protestant single man; thoroughly understands the care of horse, carriage, and a cow, attend furnace, and milk; good reference. Address G., Box No. 212 Times Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; thoroughly understands care of horses, carriages, and harness; willing and obliging; no objection to country; best City reference. Call or address H. G., No. 109 West 51st-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A MARRIED man; Scotchman; understands his business thoroughly; can care for all kinds of stock, also the treatment of horses; sober and industrious; four years' City reference. Call at No. 438 West 32d-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RELIABLE PROTESTANT married man; strictly sober; understands his duties in all branches; first-class City driver; no objection to the country. Call or address last employer, J. H. Sterling, No. 30 Broad-st., Room No. 44.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTestant Scotchman; single; thoroughly understands his business; willing and obliging; first-class City reference. Address D. S., Box No. 294 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-class young single Protestant man of neat appearance, in a private family; City or country; best City references for honesty, sobriety, and capability. Call or address J. W., No. 100 West 31st-st.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; MARried; no family; thoroughly understands his business; best of City references. Call or address No. 112 West 45th-st.; private stable.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—SINGLE; THORoughly understands his business; seven years' best City reference. Call or address, for two days, P. D., No. 49 West 44th-st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN DESIRES A SITUation for his coachman, a single man, whom he can recommend as a first-class man in every respect. Address J., No. 48 East 38th-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE Swedish man; seven years' reference from last place; sober, honest, and industrious. Address P. F., Box No. 296 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINgle man as coachman and gardener, and to make himself generally useful; first-class references. Address F. L., Box No. 249 Times Office.

COACHMAN. — BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, a single man, whom he can recommend as first class in every respect. Address J., No. 48 East 38th-st.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, AND FARMER.—German single man; can milk; attend furnace; useful and willing; good reference. Address Nichols, Box No. 202 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPEtent man; has had good experience in New-York and Boston; lived with some of the best families. For particulars address Coachman, No. 107 West 29th-st.

COACHMAN AND WAITER.—BY A YOUNG colored man to drive for a doctor and assist with waiting; can give City reference. Call at No. 130 West 33d-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN; THORoughly experienced; excellent driver and rider; obliging and willing. Address E. B., Box No. 289 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN AS COACHman; seven years in last place. Address J. P., Box No. 290 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN AS coachman; has eight years' City reference. Address F., No. 115 East 22d-st.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN; THORoughly practical in hot and cold graperies, flowers, and vegetables, and the full charge of a gentleman's place; eight years' good reference. Address D. H., No. 876 Broadway, seed store.

GARDENER.—MARRIED; THOROUGHLY PRACtical in hot and cold graperies, flowers, and vegetables; not afraid of work; references A1. Address G. R., Yonkers, N. Y.

GARDENER AND GENERAL USEFUL MAN.—Single and well recommended. Address Gardener, Box No. 206 Times Office.

GROOM.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN AS groom and useful man in private family; will be generally useful; best of reference. Address for two days D. S., Box No. 280 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

JANITOR, &c.—BY A CAPABLE WEST INDIAN mulatto, 33 years old, either as janitor, porter in sleeping car, or errand-boy. Address, by letter, last employer, F. R. Thurber, No. 49 West 25th-st.

NURSE.—I WOULD LIKE TO PROCURE A SITUation for a neat colored man as competent invalid nurse and to assist with waiting; will highly recommend him. Address W., Box No. 224 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

VALET.—BY A FRENCH VALET AS WAITER IN A private family; four years' reference. Call or address T. M., No. 206 Mercer-st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER IN A private family; understands making salads, care of silver, furnace, &c., and all the duties of a home servant; excellent recommendations; can refer to last employer. Address W., Box No. 282 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE WAITer man; five years of the best City reference; willing and obliging; sober, honest, and industrious. Call or address, for two days, J. H., No. 438 West 40th-st., near 9th-av., first floor.

WAITER—CHAMBER-MAID OR LAUNDRESS.—By a Swiss man and wife; both first class in their duties; in private family; City or country; good references. Call or address O. B., No. 163 West 25th-st.

WAITER.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT and reliable man, with the highest testimonials from last employers as to capabilities, &c.; is a first-class caterer if required. Call or address Waiter, No. 35 East 29th-st.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY BY A Protestant man of much experience; has highest City reference for honesty and sobriety; thoroughly understands his business. Address R. J., Box No. 213 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A MOST CAPABLE AND EXPErienced single man as waiter; willing and obliging; with first-class City references. Address Ericsson, Box No. 308 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN AS FIRST-class waiter in a private family; three years and a half's best City references from last place. Address Frenchman, No. 165 West 24th-st.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN AS FIRST-class waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; best City reference. Address J. B., No. 241 West 37th-st.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN IN A private family or boarding-house; best City reference. Call or address No. 151 West 26th-st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER FROM Vienna; private family. Address Eugene, Box No. 231 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WAITER.—BY AN ACTIVE YOUNG MAN. CALL or address C. E. A., No. 383 3d-av.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD L. LEWIS, Auctioneer.
WOODROW & LEWIS WILL SELL ON WEDNESDAY, Sept. 29, at 10:30 o'clock, at No. 203 East 15th-st., the Parlor, Dining, and Chamber Furniture, Carpets, Mirrors, &c., &c., of the above private residence, belonging to the estate of the late Hull Clark. Catalogues at house.

BY VIRTUE OF A CHATTEL MORTGAGE, I shall sell, on TUESDAY, Sept. 28, 1880, at 1 P. M., at the Coney Island Jockey Club Grounds, at Gravesend, Long Island, the sorrel mare "By and By."
M. G. MURRAY, Attorney for Mortgagee.

SHIPPING.

UNION LINE.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Leaving Pier No. 38 N. R., foot of King-st.
WISCONSIN.....SATURDAY, Oct. 2, 8 A. M.
ARIZONA.....TUESDAY, Oct. 12, noon.
WYOMING.....SATURDAY, Oct. 23, 8 A. M.
ALASKA.....TUESDAY, Oct. 26, 11 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....SATURDAY, Nov. 6, 11 A. M.
☞ These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to insure safety and speed. Cabin accommodations are unsurpassed, having bath-rooms, smoking-room, drawing-room, piano, and library; also, experienced surgeons are carried on all the mail steamers. For passage apply at office, No. 29 Broadway.
☞ These steamers are all upper-deck, thus insuring those greatest of all blessings at sea—perfect ventilation and freedom from smoke.
CABIN PASSAGE (according to state-room) $80, $90 and $100; INTERMEDIATE, $60; STEERAGE AT LOWEST RATES. OFFICER, No. 29 BROADWAY.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

WHITE STAR LINE.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take the same Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the Northern and Southern Routes.
BALTIC, Capt. FARRELL.....Wednesday, Sept. 29, 2 P. M.
BERMANIC, Capt. KENNEDY.....Saturday, Oct. 2, 8 P. M.
REPUBLIC, Capt. Irving.....Wednesday, Oct. 6, 10 A. M.
CELTIC, Capt. GERADAT.....Thursday, Oct. 14, 2 P. M.
From White Star Dock, Foot of West 10th-st.
These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.
Saloon Passage, $80 and $100; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.
For passage apply at office, cattle, sheep, or pigs.
For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York, or No. 160 Walnut-st., Phila. B. J. CORTIS, Agent.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take Lieut. Maury's Lane Route as well as the Northern.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Thursday, Sept. 30, 8 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, Oct. 9, 7 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, Oct. 16, 7 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Thursday, Oct. 21, 7 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, Oct. 30, 2 P. M.
Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Charlton-st.
Cabin, $80 and $100. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28. Drafts at lowest rates.
Saloons, state-rooms, smoking, and bath rooms amidships. These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 21 and 23 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

RED STAR LINE.

BELGIAN ROYAL AND UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.
The splendid first-class full-powered Steamers
Vaderland.....Saturday, Oct. 2, 10 A. M.
Belgenland.....Saturday, Oct. 9, 4 P. M.
Saloons, State-rooms, Smoking and Bath rooms amidships. Second cabin accommodations unequaled.
Steamers on Main-York Transfer Dock.
No horses, cattle, sheep, or pigs carried.
First Cabin, $75 and $80. Second Cabin, $50 and $55.
Steerage to Antwerp, $28. Return, $50.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
No. 19 Broadway, N. Y.

STATE LINE.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
From Pier foot of Canal-st., N. R.
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, Sept. 30, 2 P. M.
STATE OF ALABAMA.....Thursday, Oct. 7, 8 A. M.
First Cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodation; excursion tickets, $110 to $130; Second Cabin, $40; excursion tickets, $70. Steerage, $28.
For freight and passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., General Agents,
No. 52 Broadway, New-York.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
From Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.
Circassia.....Oct. 2, 8 P. M. | Anchoria.....Oct. 16, 3 P. M.
Italy.....Oct. 9, 8 A. M. | Richmond.....Oct. 23, 8 A. M.
These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs.
Cabin, $60 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
Steerage, $28. Steerage tickets, $28.
NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.
Victoria.....Oct. 2, 8 A. M. | Victoria.....Oct. 16, 8 A. M.
Cabin, $55 and $60. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
Steamers marked thus * do not carry passengers.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

CUNARD LINE.
NOTICE.—"LANE ROUTE."
FROM NEW-YORK TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.
SCYTHIA.....Wednesday, Sept. 29, 1 P. M.
BOTHNIA.....Wednesday, Oct. 6, 8 A. M.
Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.
*No steerage.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY
Between New-York and Havre.
Company's Pier, (new) No. 40 North River, foot of Morton-st.
Travelers by this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel in a small boat.
AMERIQUE, B. Jurien.....Wednesday, Sept. 29, 3 P. M.
LA NORMANDE, Cadier.....Wednesday, Oct. 6, 3 P. M.
CANADA, Trehiou.....Wednesday, Oct. 13, 3:30 P. M.
Checks drawn on Credit Lyonnais, of Paris, in amounts to suit.
For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE RIDDER, Agent, No. 6 Bowling Green.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.
Hamburg American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
FRISIA.....Sept. 30 | WESTPHALIA.....Oct. 7
VANDALIA.....Oct. 8 | GERMANIA.....Oct. 14
Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in the south of England: First Cabin, $80 and $100; Second Cabin, $60. Round trip at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Hamburg or Havre, $28.
KUNHARDT & CO., | A. B. RICHARD & CO.,
General Agents, | General Passenger Agents,
No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y. | No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.
NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAMSHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
DONAU.....Sat., Oct. 2 | NECKAR.....Sat., Oct. 16
EMS.....Sat., Oct. 9 | ODER.....Sat., Oct. 23
First Cabin.....$100 | Steerage.....$28
Second Cabin.....60 | Steerage, prepaid.....30
Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $28. STEERAGE TICKETS TO ALL POINTS IN THE SOUTH OF ENGLAND, $30.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

ROTTERDAM LINE.
Steamers leave Watson's docks, Brooklyn.
AMSTERDAM.....Wednesday, Oct. 6
ST. GALLEN.....Wednesday, Oct. 13
ROTTERDAM.....Wednesday, Oct. 20
1st Cabin, $60-$70; 2d Cabin, $40; Steerage, $28.
H. BAHLMANN AGENT, No. 27 William-st.
JUNGE, EDYE & CO., | E. W. MORRIS,
27 B. Wm-st., Freight Agts. | 50 B'way, Gen. Passage Agt.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Pier foot of Canal-st., North River.
For San Francisco via the Isthmus of Panama:
Steam-ship ALAMEDA.....Thursday, Sept. 30, noon.
Steam-ship CITY OF PEKING.....Monday, Oct. 18.
From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA:
Steam-ship CITY OF PEKING.....Monday, Oct. 18, 2 P. M.
From SAN FRANCISCO to HONOLULU, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA:
Steam-ship CITY OF SYDNEY.....Saturday, Oct. 23, 2 P. M.
Or on arrival at San Francisco of the Panama Mail.
Passengers forwarded to SAN FRANCISCO, SANDWICH ISLANDS, JAPAN, CHINA, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, SOUTH AMERICA, AND CENTRAL AMERICA.
For freight, passage, and general information, apply to company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st., North River. ADOLPH LOEWE, Agent. H. J. SULLIVAN, Superintendent.

SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.
From Pier No. 45 North River, (new No. 35,) foot of Spring-st.
AT 3 P. M., Wednesday and Saturday.
SATE CITY, Capt. Dasher.....Wednesday, Sept. 29
FLORIDA, Capt. Hallock.....Saturday, Oct. 2
H. PONCE DE LEON, Capt. Harrison.....Wednesday, Oct. 6
Connecting with the Central Railroad of Georgia, and the Savannah, Florida and Western Railroad.
H. PONCE DE LEON, Jr., Agent. GEO. APPLETON, Agent.
Union Office, 317 Broadway. Ocean S. S. Co., Pier 36 N. R.
C. D. OWENS, Gen'l Agt. S., F. & W. R. R., 315 Broadway.

N. Y., HAVANA, and MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Cedar-st. and Pier 11 N. R., at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT,
AND FOR VERA CRUZ VIA HAVANA.
Sailing at EVGENIO, CAMPECHE, and FRONTERA:
CITY OF WASHINGTON (Hav. & Mex.).....Thu., Sept. 30
CITY OF MERIDA (Hav. & Mex.).....Thu., Oct. 7
CITY OF ALEXANDRIA (Hav. & Mex.).....Thurs. Oct. 14
*These steamers are furnished with Huston swinging berths in state-rooms, small tables in dining-room, and meals are served à la carte without extra charge.
E. S. Clay of Mexico will leave N. Orleans Oct. 7 and 28 for Vera Cruz via Tuxpan, Tampico, and Tuxpan, connecting at Havana with the steamers for Havana and New-York.
E. ALEXANDRE & SONS, 31 and 33 Broadway.

CHARLESTON LINE.
FROM PIER NO. 37 NORTH RIVER AT 3 P. M.
★ CITY OF ATLANTA.....TUESDAY, Sept. 28
★ CHARLESTON.....THURSDAY, Sept. 30
★ GEORGE W. CLYDE.....SATURDAY, Oct. 2
FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, & SOUTH-WEST.
For freight and passage apply to
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, office on the pier, or H. PONCE DE LEON, Jr., Gen'l Agent, No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
FROM PIER No. 16 EAST RIVER, AT 3 P. M.
Passenger accommodations fine, moderate rates.
★ R. MOLA.....Thursday, Sept. 30
★ R. NIAGARA.....Thursday, Oct. 7
★ R. NEWPORT (new).....Thursday, Oct. 14
JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steamships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. — North Brooklyn as follows:
SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Capt. Foyes, Wednesday, Sept. 29
(Accommodations unsurpassed.) For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM F. CLYDE & Co., No. 35 Broadway. LAWTON BROS., Agents in Havana.

RAILROADS.

THE ERIE RAILWAY.
New-York to
THE NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE, AND WESTERN RAILROAD.
Arrangements of Through Trains from Chambers-street Depot (Pier 50-51 as note below):
6 A. M. Daily, except Sundays, for Dunkirk and Chicago via Buffalo. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.
7 P. M. Daily. Fast St. Louis Express, arriving at Buffalo 6 A. M. Sleeping cars to Buffalo, Chicago, and St. Louis.
8 P. M. Daily. Express to the West. Sleeping accommodation to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago, without change. Hotel dining coaches to Buffalo.
7:15 P. M. except Sundays. Western Emigrant Train. A convenient train for Western emigrants. Fare 25 & 45 A. M. Sold and checked to all points.
Excellent Hotels and Refreshment Rooms at Buffalo and Chicago.
For tickets, berths, and information, apply at Ticket Office, 241 Broadway, and at Depot, foot of Chambers-st.
E. A. ROBINSON, General Passenger Agent.
NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD R. R.—Trains leave 422-4 Depot for Boston and points north and east at 8:30, 11 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 P. M. Sundays, 8:30 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11:30 P. M. For conductors and connections with other railroads see Time-tables at Grand Central Depots.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
Trains leave New-York via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Transfer Ferries as follows:
Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Full Information, Look Across, 7 A. M., 6 and 9:30 P. M. daily.
Williamsport, Lock Haven, 7 A. M., 6:30 P. M.; Corry and Erie at 9:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.
Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express," by Pullman Palace Cars daily, except Sunday, 10 A. M.; Arrive Washington 4:12 P. M. Express, 3:30 and 9:30 A. M., 1, 4, and 10 P. M. Sunday, 10 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, via Camden, 7:30 A. M. and 4 P. M., except Sunday.
Seats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.
Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 7, 10:40 A. M., 9:35 P. M. daily, and 6:30 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:40 A. M., 3, 8:50, 4:10, 10:35 P. M.; Sunday, 8:50 A. M. From Philadelphia, 3:50, 6:50, 7, 9:40, 10:40, 11:20 A. M., 3, 3:50, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 8:20, 9:40, and 10:35 P. M. Sunday, 3:50, 6:50, 7, 10:40, 11:20 A. M., 6:30, 9:35 P. M.

TO PHILADELPHIA
VIA
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE OLD ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.
18 trains each way daily, except Sunday; 8 stations in Philadelphia, 8 in New-York.
Double track, the most approved equipment, and the fastest time consistent with absolute safety.
On and after June 21, 1880,
Express trains leave New-York via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries as follows:
4:30, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (10 Limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4, 4:40, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sundays, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 10 P. M., and 12 night.
Express Trains leave New-York daily, except Sunday, at 7:30 A. M. and 4 P. M., running through via Trenton and Camden.
Seats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.
Returning trains leave West Philadelphia 12:01, 2:45, 4:36, 7, 8:26, 9:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express 1:00 P. M.), 1, 3, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:50 P. M. On Sunday, 12:01, 3:45, 4:30, 8, 9:30 A. M., 4 and 7 P. M. Leave Philadelphia, via Camden, 9 A. M. and 3:50 P. M., daily, except Sunday.
Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Station, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Station, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.
The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.
FRANK THOMSON, | J. P. FARNIE,
General Manager. | Gen'l Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing Sept. 13, 1880, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8 A. M. Western and Northern Express to Rochester, Plattsburg, St. Albans, and Montreal, with through Sleeping cars.
10:00 A. M. Chicago Express, drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, and Buffalo.
2 P. M. To Albany and Troy, with connections to Utica, Saratoga, Glen's Falls, and Rutland.
3:30 P. M. Albany and Troy Express.
4 P. M. Accommodation to Albany and Troy.
6 P. M. Fast Express, daily, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week, also, sleeping cars for Buffalo, Toledo, and Detroit, and for Rochester, connecting at Syracuse with Niagara Express.
8:30 P. M. Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars to Omaha, Salt Lake, Denver, Deadwood, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago, and for Clayton via Utica and Watertown via Rome, excepting Saturdays.
9 P. M. Night Express for Montreal, Rochester, and Corning, via Geneva. Sleepingcars to Geneva, Rochester, and Montreal, via St. Albans.
12 P. M. Night Express, with sleeping cars to Albany and Troy.
Tickets on sale at Nos. 35, 222, and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott's Express offices, 5 Park-place and 785 and 949 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn. C. B. MEEKER,
J. M. TOUCEY, Gen. Supt. Gen. Passenger Agt.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
PASSENGER TRAINS, on and after June 20, 1880, will leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 7:40 A. M., 3 P. M., and 6:30 P. M., for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Reading, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Waverly, Ithaca, Geneva, Lyons, Gorham, and the West. Pullman sleeping coaches attached to 6:30 P. M. train.
Trains leaving at 7:40 A. M. and 1 P. M. connect for all points in Hackensack and Pascack Valleys.
E. P. BINGTON, G. P. A.
General Eastern office, corner Church and Cortlandt sts. C. H. CUMMINGS, Agent.

WICKFORD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Leave Grand Central Depot via New-Haven Railroad at 8:30 A. M. and 1 P. M. daily, except Sundays; also, at 10 P. M. Sundays included, arriving in New-York at 4:22 and 7:35 P. M. and 6 A. M. Drawing-room cars on 1 P. M. and sleeping cars on 10 P. M. train.
THEO. WARNER, Superintendent.

INSTRUCTION.

CITY SCHOOLS.

M. W. LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.
NO. 3 EAST 23D-ST., corner BROADWAY.
Opens Sept. 20; twenty-fifth year; receives all ages, and prepares for college or business.
The gentlemen whose names follow have had one or more sons fitted for college:
HENRY M. ALEXANDER, | ELIAS S. HIGGINS,
FRANCIS N. BANGS, | CALVIN S. KNOX,
HENRY C. BOWEN, | THOS. LEMON MILLER,
JOHN BROOKS, | HENRY F. MARSHALL,
Rev. D. R. COE, D. D., | GEORGE D. MUN,
Rev. ARTHUR CURTIS, | W. H. OSBORN,
HENRY DAY, | JAMES VAN VORST,
JAMES W. GILLIES, | RALPH WELLS,
PARKER HINDE, | CHARLES H. WARD.
Rates moderate; no extras for class tuition. Circulars at Putnam's and Randolph's bookstores, and the Principal's residence, No. 63 Lexington-av.

ARTHUR H. CUTLER'S CLASS FOR BOYS.
This class is designed to prepare boys thoroughly for the best American Colleges. There are two sections, senior and junior, and each section is limited to a dozen pupils. Fall term begins Sept. 20.
For further particulars, apply to ARTHUR H. CUTLER, No. 20 West 43d-st., after Sept. 14.
References: Pres. Chas. W. Eliot, Harvard College, Pres. James McCosh, Princeton College, Dr. C. R. Agnew, New-York City, Henry B. Alexander, Esq., New-York City, Francis O. French, Esq., New-York City, Oliver Harriman, Esq., New-York City, John M. Hoyt, Esq., New-York City, William Kemp, Esq., New-York City, William E. Lee, Esq., New-York City, William H. Osborn, Esq., New-York City, Henry L. Pelletreau, Esq., New-York City, George B. Sargent, Esq., New-York City.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN.
STUDIO, ENGLISH AND GERMAN KINDERGARTEN
SEPARATE DEPARTMENT FOR YOUNG BOYS.
NOS. 21 AND 23 WEST 32D-ST.
between Broadway and 5th-av., New-York.
Autumn term commences Wednesday, Sept. 29, 1880.
The Rev. THEODORE IRVING, LL. D., Rector.

MISS DU VERNET'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
Nos. 100 and 102 East 50th-st.
Reopens Sept. 20. Head master, H. BRAUCHAMP TEMPLE, of Eton and Oxford. Primary, Junior, and Collegiate Departments. Six hours reckoned as a day's work at school. Afternoon class in Park or places of interest under care of Head master. Daily drill. Accommodation for a few boarders. Refer to parents of pupils in the house. REMOVAL: Collegiate Department to No. 100. Apply at No. 102.

FORT WASHINGTON FRANCO-AMERICAN Select College for boys and young gentlemen; twenty-seventh year now open; full classical and scientific courses; daily gymnastics and military drill; French or German well spoken at the end of first year by Sauveur's method. Write for circulars to Dr. ALBERT R. GOTTH (from Paris), President, or call at the beautiful college grounds, 171st-st., West, and King's Bridge Road, on the Hudson.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Nos. 8 and 8 East 53d-st., New-York, reopens Sept. 29. French, German, and Italian spoken practically. Thorough training in Primary and Secondary Departments. The course of study in the Collegiate Department meets all the demands for the higher education of women. Each pupil receives the personal supervision of Mrs. Reed.

D. S. EVERSON'S COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
Corner 42d-st. and 6th-av., opposite Reservoir Park
REOPENS SEPT. 20.
SHORT LESSONS THOROUGHLY MASTERED.
Refers to the following patrons: Prof. Charles Short, the Rev. Howard Crosby, the Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, the Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, the Rev. Charles E. Knox, the Rev. Prof. R. D. Hitchcock, the Rev. E. N. White, the Rev. Prof. G. L. Prentiss.

THE
WILSON & KELLOGG SCHOOL,
NOS. 539-543 5TH-AV., (45TH-ST.)
An ungraded preparatory school, the curriculum of studies including the most advanced, and also elementary, courses. Principals, Head Masters during 13 years of
ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MADAME C. MEARS'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
for Young Ladies, founded 1840, No. 252 Madison-av., New-York, reopens Sept. 29, 1880; French is the language of the family and school; lectures in English, French, and German by eminent Professors; special attention paid to English and French Primary Department. Miss A. E. MEARS, Principal.

ARNOLD SCHOOL.
NO. 20 EAST 46TH-ST., corner Madison-av. G. A. HILLE, A. M., Principal. Reopens Sept. 20. Pupils thoroughly prepared for college, scientific schools, and business pursuits. Special attention to primary form. Spacious gymnasium; hot lunch, if desired. For further information apply at Principal, between 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

MISS M. A. CLARK,
English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 107 East 38th-st., opens Sept. 29. Latin, drawing, and calisthenics included. Pupils prepared for college.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES'
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 19 EAST 31ST-ST.
Reopens THURSDAY, Sept. 23, 1880.

THE MISSES PERINE,
NO. 32 EAST 30TH-ST.,
Will reopen their English and French School for young ladies, Sept. 20. The number of resident pupils limited.

MM. CHURCHILL'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
No. 456 Madison-av., corner of 50th-st.; term commences Sept. 20; study hour continued at 2:30 A. M.; recitations at 9:00. Circulars sent on application.

MISS JACQUOT'S YOUNG LADIES BOARDING and Day School, 254 Madison-av., near 34th-st., reopens Sept. 20. Languages taught by Natural Method.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, GILSEY Rooms, No. 1,199 Broadway. Room No. 26; references No. 24 East 84th-st.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for young ladies and little girls, No. 64 East 57th-st., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 29.

DR. ALLEN'S BAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, No. 24 West 45th-st., Harlem BOARDING, East 125th-st.

INSTRUCTION.

CITY SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.
School of Political Science.
This School will be opened on Monday, Oct. 4. Its prime aim is the development of all the branches of the political sciences. Students may be admitted, on satisfactory completion of undergraduate course in this college, or in one maintaining equivalent curriculum, to close of Junior year, Annual fee, $150; one-half to be paid at matriculation, and one-half in February.
MATRICULATION, FRIDAY, OCT. 1.
INSTRUCTION FOR GRADUATES.
Advanced courses of instruction, in a large variety of subjects, for graduates of this and other colleges, will be given, beginning Monday, Oct. 4. Fees: For a single course of one hour weekly, through the year, $20, and $10 additional for each additional hour per week up to six, beyond which limit no further charge will be made. Fee of $100 or more to be paid one-half in matriculation, and one-half in February; fee of less amount to be paid in full at matriculation.
MATRICULATION, FRIDAY, OCT. 1,
At which time diplomas must be exhibited to the President. F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., President.
Madison-av. and 49th-st., New-York.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.
SCHOOL OF ARTS.
The examination of candidates for admission will begin on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 29, at 9:30 A. M.
Candidates conditioned in Greek, and students found deficient at previous examinations, will present themselves at the same time.
The first session will begin on
MONDAY, OCT. 4, at 9:30 A. M.
SCHOOL OF MINES.
Candidates for admission to any one of the five courses, viz., Mining Engineering, Civil Engineering, Metallurgy, Geology, and Paleontology, Analytical and Applied Chemistry, will be examined on
FRIDAY, OCT. 1, at 9:30 A. M.
Candidates conditioned in June will be examined at the same time. The first session will begin on
MONDAY, OCT. 4, at 9:30 A. M.
F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., President.
49th-st., Madison and 4th-ave., New-York, Sept. 1, 1880.

PREPARATORY SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL, No. 210 West 42d-st., (removes Oct. 15 to No. 843 Madison-av., corner of 54th-st.) fits for the School of Mines, Stevens Institute, Sheffield, &c., and technical professions. Reopens Sept. 22. A. COLIN, late Engineer Corps, U. S. N., and Professor Naval Academy.

MR. CORNELL'S SCHOOL WILL REOPEN Sept. 20, at No. 210 West 42d-st.

MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE, NO. 1 WEST 38th-st., a Preparatory School for college or for business, (with Primary Department,) opens its seventeenth year Sept. 20. References, the President and Senior Professors of Yale College and many of our best-known citizens. JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
NO. 608 5TH-AV.
Boarding and day school for young ladies and children. Twenty-third year begins Sept. 28.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.
Stage sent for pupils at a distance.

THE MISSES GRAHAM, (SUCCESSORS to the Misses Green,) formerly of No. 1 5th-av., will reopen their English and French BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for Young ladies on MONDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 68 5TH-AV., near 12th-st. This school—established in 1816—continues the careful training and thorough instruction in every department for which it has hitherto been so favorably known.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—J. CH. MORRIS—Removed to No. 151 West 35th-st., reopens Sept. 20; only 30 pupils taken; 1 place now vacant; terms, $200 per annum; thorough instruction.
References: President Noah Porter, Yale College; Chancellor Howard Crosby, New-York University. For circulars address under date of Yale Club.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE.
CENTRAL PARK, NEW-YORK CITY.
Boarding and Day School for boys and young men of 7 to 20. Twenty-sixth year begins Sept. 29, 1880. For prospectus address Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

A LIVE SCHOOL AT WORK.—PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE. "Practice from the commencement to labor," and is now rapidly filling up. Applicants for seats will be accommodated in the order of their application, so long as there is room. The "Story of a Live School" free on application to
S. S. PACKARD, No. 805 Broadway.

NEW-YORK SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, No. 1,491 BROADWAY.—Classes for ladies and gentlemen. Reopens Oct. 4. Class and private lessons in French, German, Italian, and Spanish by the natural method under native Professors. Special classes in Greek and Latin will be formed by Prof. T. T. TIMAYENIS. Circulars on application.

MADEMOISELLE TARDIVEL,
No. 26 West 46th-st., New-York; reopens Sept. 27. Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children. Thorough teaching; daily lectures; languages spoken within six months; drawing and musical advantages unsurpassed. Public examination for graduates.

MM. DA SILVA & MRS. BRADFORD'S (formerly Mrs. Green Chapman's) English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen Sept. 27. Application may be made by letter or personally as above.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, NO. 2 EAST 50TH-ST., Central Park, Rev. Dr. H. B. CHAPIN, PRINCIPAL.—Boys carefully fitted for college or business; primary department attractive and convenient; rates of tuition moderate; the 61st school year begins Sept. 20. Circulars sent on application.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies and Children, No. 36 West 35th-st., reopens Sept. 29. Circulars at Putnam's.

MRS. ROEBELEN'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 59 East 41st-st., will reopen Sept. 27. Primary Department for boys. Miss A. W. FARLESS will assist Mrs. ROEBELEN, and would be pleased to receive the children of her friends at the school.

MLLES. CHARBONNIER'S FRENCH FIRST-class Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 36 East 25th-st., (formerly in Paris,) will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 23. Apply by letter until Sept. 15, when Mlle. CHARBONNIER will be in New-York.

MISS COMSTOCK, 32 AND 34 WEST 40TH-ST., LOOKING RESERVOIR PARK.
ENGLISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, Boarding and Day School; GERMAN and ENGLISH KINDERGARTEN, Gymnastics; Studio. Private class for young boys. Classical Department, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 29.

MODEL KINDERGARTEN, ELEMENTARY Classes for Boys and Girls. Training class for Kindergarten Teachers will reopen Oct. 1, No. 7 East 22d-st.
Prof. JOHN KRAUS, | Principals.
Mrs. ALOIS KRAUS-BOELTE,
(Authors of the Kindergarten Guide.)

MR. ABBOT'S CLASSICAL SCHOOL FITS boys for the best colleges; terms, $500 a year; only 12 pupils taken; highest references given. Apply to FRANCIS E. ABBOT, No. 64 Madison-av., ("Hoff Memorial.")

ALLEN DODWORTH'S
SCHOOL FOR DANCING,
At his residence, No. 681 5th-av.,
Will reopen on SATURDAY, OCT. 16.

MISS S. D. DOREMUS
will reopen her Day School for Young Ladies and Children
OCT. 4, AT NO. 1 EAST 21ST-ST.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER'S English and French school for young ladies and little girls reopens MONDAY, Sept. 27, at No. 148 Madison-av.

MISS ARCHARD'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
Offers unusual advantages for boarding ladies and children. Studies resumed Sept. 20. No. 40 East 30th-st.

THE MISSES ROGERS'S ENGLISH, FRENCH, and German School for young ladies and children, at No. 216 West 23d-st., formerly No. 359 West 30th-st., reopened Sept. 20.

THE FIFTH-AVENUE SCHOOL,
NO. 575 5TH-AV.
WILL REOPEN SEPT. 13, 1880.
E. A. GIBBENS and D. BEACH, Principals.

BEST PRIMARY EDUCATION FOR BOYS and girls under 12. Mrs. E. F. WALTON, No. 69 East 46th-st., Kindergarten and Primary School reopens Sept. 20. Kindergarten Training Class Nov. 8.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 1,431 Broadway, near 42d-st., begins its 44th year Sept. 13; prepares for College or Business. M. M. HOBBY and W. L. ARIN, Principals.

MRS. GRIFFITTS WILL REOPEN HER English, French, and GERMAN Day School for young ladies and children on MONDAY, Sept. 27, at No. 22 West 43d-st.

MRS. F. A. WALKER, A GRADUATE OF Mrs. Kraus' training class, intends to reopen her Kindergarten at No. 104 West 45th-st. on Thursday, Sept. 30.

MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies and Children, No. 250 West 38th-st., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 13; instruction thorough and charges reasonable.

FRENCH LESSONS BY PARISIAN LADY.—Nine or pupil's residence; best references; terms moderate. No. 109 West 33d-st., Room 3.

MISS GRINNELL'S ENGLISH, FRENCH, and German School for young ladies and children, No. 49 East 64th-st., will reopen Sept. 20.

MRS. J. W. GREENE'S
SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, No. 91 Park-av.,
Will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 28.

CLASS FOR PREPARATION TO COLLEGE and private instruction. Mr. WILLIAM M. NEWELL, No. 115 East 26th-st.

MISS S. L. CHAPMAN'S (FORMERLY MRS. J. Beadle's) English and French Boarding and Day school, No. 7 East 43d-st., will reopen Sept. 20.

JOHN MACMULLEN AND WALLER HOLLADAY'S school reopens Sept. 15; 1,302 B'way, cor. 32d-st.; elevator in 33d-st.; circulars, Putnam's, 185 5th-av.

SCHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN.—MISSES Sand young boys, No. 315 Park-av., near 54th-st. ANNA C. LAMB.

THE MISSES HASON REOPEN THEIR School for Young Ladies and Children Oct. 1, No. 309 Lexington-av.

A CLASS FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN AND private instruction.
THOS. R. ASH, No. 145 West 45th-st.

ST. LOUIS COLLEGE, NO. 104 WEST 85TH-ST.—SELECT CATHOLIC SCHOOL. Complete course. Six languages. Prospectus sent on application.

MISS J. F. MOORE'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies and Children, No. 104 West 45th-st., reopens Sept. 20.

MISS EDWARDS'S SCHOOL, NO. 15 WEST 55th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Oct. 4.

THE MISSES HUSBAND'S SCHOOL, NO. 19 East 38th-st., will reopen Sept. 27.

MISS V. R. PRIESTLY'S SCHOOL, NO. 250 West 18th-st., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 29.

PROF. DAVID CHERBULIEZ REOPENS HIS School for Boys, No. 138 West 43d-st., on Sept. 27.

MRS. AM

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

HENRY SCHOLL'S ASSAILANT.

WITNESSES WHO SAW JOHN LOESER STRIKE THE FATAL BLOW.

An investigation was begun yesterday by Coroner Brady in the case of Henry Scholl, the young cigar-maker who was beaten with a cart rung in front of Concordia Hall, at No. 28 Avenue A, on Sunday morning, and who died subsequently at Bellevue Hospital. The story of the killing has already been told in THE TIMES, but the Coroner's investigation has brought out some further details. Testimony against John Loeser, of No. 106 Second-street, as the person who struck the fatal blow, is fast accumulating. He, with his brother Christian and Frederick Laughlin, who had been arrested, and Louis Fetterer, a brother of Ferdinand Fetterer, the leader of the Second-street gang; Emma Depper, a young dress-maker; Henry Bach, and William Feiger, who had been secured as witnesses, were produced before Coroner Brady. Louis Fetterer testified that he was at the ball and witnessed the fight in the ball-room during the intermission. After the Police had been summoned and the intruders ejected, the dancing was resumed and continued until 4 A. M., at which hour it ceased and the ball broke up. The witness, accompanied by Scholl, Bach, and Feiger, went out into the street and started for home. As they reached the sidewalk witness saw John Loeser, who was standing near the door of the hall, attack Scholl and strike him on the head with a club or cart rung. Scholl dropped on the pavement, and he and Bach picked him up. Blood was running from his nose and mouth, and he complained of a terrible pain in the head. Scholl had said nothing to anybody before he was struck. Fetterer and Bach carried him to Fifth-street and Avenue B, where Fetterer left him with Bach and went home. A man named Gies was in company with the Loesers during the attack on Scholl, and was also concerned in the first fight in the ball-room, being armed with the leg of a table. When the fight occurred in the street, Christian Loeser, who is known as "Big Chris," and Gies chased two men away from the place. Gies struck one of these men with the table leg. Witness also identified Laughlin as having been engaged in the fracas.

Henry Bach, who said he belonged to what were known as the "Second-street boys," testified that he was present during the fight in the ball-room, but took no part in it. After the ball, he left in company with Scholl and Fetterer, and walked toward Third-street, when Scholl was assaulted with a club. He recognized John Loeser as the man who struck Scholl. The witness went with Scholl and Fetterer to Avenue B and Fifth-street, where Scholl began to vomit. Fetterer left, and the witness took Scholl to Avenue B and Second-street, and left him in the care of his friends. Bach said he did not give notice to the Police because he did not think that Scholl was seriously injured. Feiger, being called, said he witnessed the fight in the hall. John and Christian Loeser were both engaged in it. He left the ball-room at 4 o'clock in company with Frederick Stark. Scholl met them at the door and said: "Look out, boys, there's a gang behind a wagon there, laying for us with clubs." When they reached the street, Gies, who was armed with the leg of a table, sprang at Stark. Stark ran up Avenue A, and Gies and Christian Loeser pursued him. The witness became alarmed, and took refuge in a hallway about three doors off. In a few moments he began to edge his way back to Concordia Hall to take refuge there, and saw Scholl lying on the sidewalk in front of the hall, and John Loeser standing over him with a club or cart rung raised. Emma Depper testified that she was at the ball, and while going home witnessed the fracas on the sidewalk during which Scholl was injured. She saw some one struck with a club, but could not recognize the man who was struck, or the person who struck him. No further testimony was taken, and the two Loesers and Laughlin were committed to the Tombs to await the result of the inquest. Meanwhile the Police are searching for Gies, the fourth participant in the fracas, and expect also to secure other persons as witnesses to the affray.

STEAM-BOATS OF IRON.

PLANS OF A COMPANY TO BUILD THEM—SUMMER AND WINTER USES.

The certificate of incorporation of the "Iron Steam-boat Company," whose purpose it is to build a fleet of iron excursion boats intended for the navigation of the Hudson River, New-York Bay, Long Island Sound, and other waters, will be filed to-day at Freehold, Monmouth County, N. J. The incorporators are John Roach, the well-known ship-builder; Charles H. Cramp and Joseph C. Ferguson, of Philadelphia; Nathan G. Miller, of Bridgeport, Conn.; George S. Scott, of Scott, Leavitt & Co., bankers and brokers, No. 24 Broad-street, New-York; Washington E. Connor, banker and broker, No. 80 Broadway; Samuel Carpenter, General Eastern Passenger Agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company; Charles E. Quincy, of the firm of William Heath & Co., bankers and brokers, No. 19 Broad-street; J. B. Houston, President of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company; James D. Smith, of Jameson, Smith & Cotting, bankers and brokers, No. 12 Wall-street; Alfred R. Whitney, iron merchant, at the corner of Hudson and Thomas streets; William J. Hutchinson, of Kennedy, Hutchinson & Co., bankers and brokers, No. 5 Wall-street, and Rufus Hatch, banker and broker, No. 47 Exchange-place.

These gentlemen, believing that iron vessels would be vastly superior in point of safety to the wooden excursion boats now plying in local waters, and convinced that the business between this city and Coney Island, Rockaway Beach, and Long Branch can be increased by their introduction, have decided to build at once eight or nine boats wholly of iron and steel. Each of them will be divided into not less than 12 water-tight compartments, and provided with improved compound engines, steel boilers, and all appliances conducive to comfort, safety, and speed. It is designed to make them perfectly seaworthy, so that they can be sent for Winter use to Savannah, Charleston, Florida, and New-Orleans, and it is expected that their average rate of speed will be not less than 20 miles an hour. The company proposes to build 30 of these iron steam-boats between now and 1883, the year of the proposed World's Fair. The total amount of the capital stock is $10,000,000, which is divided into 100,000 shares of the par value of $100 each. The sum of $800,000 has already been pledged, and subscription-books are shortly to be opened. The business of the company is to be conducted at Long Branch and in this City. Its object, as specified in the certificate of incorporation, is "the building, furnishing, fitting, purchasing, chartering, managing, navigating, and owning of steam-boats and other vessels, to be used and employed for carrying and transporting passengers and freight on the Hudson River, New-York Bay, Long Island Sound, and other waters." The iron vessels of the company will, it is estimated, pay from 25 to 40 per cent. on the investment.

DROWNED OFF CASTLE GARDEN.

John McGan, a recent arrival by the steam-ship Germanic, fell from the wharf in front of Castle Garden into the river at 8:30 o'clock on Sunday evening, while intoxicated. Officer Freude, who was on duty, threw him a life-preserver, which he clutched. It had a rope attached, but as McGan was too drunk to assist the officer's efforts to draw him out of the water by that means, Freude handed the rope to a by-stander and ran for a ladder. Just as he had this lowered and was about to descend McGan let go the life-preserver and was swept away by the swiftly running tide. The drowned man's fellow-passengers say that he was under the influence of liquor during the entire voyage. He was well supplied with money, which he carried in a leather belt around his body. He said he had a brother and sister living near Kilrush, County Clare, and that he had originally intended to go to Australia; but, finding no steamer ready, took passage in the Germanic for America.

LOTTERY DEALERS CONVICTED.

Twenty-six cases of violation of the Lottery law were placed on the calendar of Judge Cowing's court yesterday. Sherman Read, indicted three years ago for selling bogus lottery tickets, pleaded guilty. Joseph Emerson, jointly indicted with William Parks (deceased,) for having, in March, 1877, sold a ticket in the Kentucky lottery, was placed on trial. Mr. Anthony Comstock, of the Society for the Suppression of Vice, and his agent, Joseph Britton, testified for the prosecution. The jury found the prisoner guilty. Judge Cowing at first sentenced Emerson to 60 days in the penitentiary, holding that the offense was a second one, the prisoner having once been fined in the United States courts for sending circulars through the mails. His Honor subsequently postponed sentence until to-day to give Emerson an opportunity to break up the business of policy and lottery ticket selling, in which Mr. Comstock says he is still engaged. Read and Emerson will be sentenced together to-day.

CHAPELS DESTROYED BY THE CYCLONE.

The Rev. E. Hewitt, an English Baptist missionary who has been stationed on the island of Jamaica during the past 36 years, has just arrived in this City for the purpose of raising funds for rebuilding chapels which were blown down by the recent cyclone. Mr. Hewitt appeared before the Baptist Ministers' Conference yesterday, and informed them that previous to the great storm there were 120 Baptist chapels on the island, presided over by 56 ministers, and having a membership of 25,000 persons. Of the 30 chapels destroyed by the cyclone of Aug. 17, he added, 8 belonged to the denomination which he represented. The rebuilding of them would cost $7,500, a portion of which amount he hoped to raise in this country. No action was taken by the conference in reference to the matter.

SUIT AGAINST THE CITY FOR SALARY.

An application was recently made in Supreme Court, Chambers, by Mrs. Babette Stemmler for a mandamus to compel Controller Kelly to pay her about $20,000, principal and interest of the salary withheld for years from her late husband as Civil Justice, and paid to another person who had fraudulently obtained possession of his office. The proceeding is based upon an assertion that Gov. Cornell signed a bill passed by the Legislature for the settlement of Mrs. Stemmler's claim, and then erased his signature and vetoed the bill. It is denied that the final action of Gov. Cornell was illegal, that his signature made the bill a law, and that the Controller is bound by it. Judge Beach ordered a reference fully to ascertain the facts in the case, and Gov. Cornell was summoned to testify as to his proceedings with reference to the bill. He declined to testify, asserting that he was not subject to the order of the Supreme Court, but he wrote a letter to Judge Beach, stating that he did not approve the bill. It having been asserted that State Senator Robert H. Strahan was present in the Executive Chamber at the time the Governor is alleged to have signed the bill, he was summoned to testify before the Referee. As he did not respond to the summons a motion was made before Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, by Mr. Henry Wehle, Attorney for Mrs. Stemmler, to punish him for contempt of court. Judge Lawrence reserved his decision.

MR. KELLY'S MIND DISTURBED.

THE DEPARTURE OF DEMOCRATIC STATESMEN FOR THE SARATOGA CONVENTION.

Six drawing-room cars and a "smoker," filled with Democratic statesmen of both factions, were drawn out of the Grand Central Depot at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, bound for the Saratoga Convention of to-day. Mr. John Kelly arrived at the depot a few minutes before the departure of the train, and was quickly followed into a car by a throng of Tammany warriors, who had been awaiting his coming. Mr. Kelly was in anything but a cheerful mood, and was indisposed to converse with the faithful. It was conjectured by some of them that he had read in THE TIMES the dispatch from Albany, setting forth that a bargain has already been made between Gen. Winfield S. Hancock and Mr. Samuel J. Tilden whereby the latter, in consideration of giving liberally of his time and money in the present canvass, is to receive from the former—in case of Hancock's election to the Presidency—the political patronage of the State of New-York. The lesser class of Tammany Hall statesmen did not hesitate to say that there would be serious trouble in the Democratic ranks if it was discovered that Gen. Hancock really intends to utterly ignore the claims of Mr. Kelly, and they felt bound to say that individually they would take no further interest in the Presidential canvass if such turned out to be the case. There seemed to be no doubt in the minds of some of Mr. Kelly's friends that immediately upon his return from the State Convention he will visit Gen. Hancock, to ascertain, if possible, whether that gentleman has agreed to treat the Tammany Hall Democracy with contempt in the event of his election. There were many Anti-Tammany men on the train which bore Mr. Kelly. They looked well-fed and happy and smoked fragrant cigars. Mr. Kelly took a section in a drawing-room car, and without paying attention to those who sought his presence began to read the morning newspapers. The cars were not decorated, and there was no band of music. The statesmen in the smoking car removed their coats and pea-jackets before the train started.

MACY'S NEW STORE OPENED.

CROWDS OF PEOPLE LOOKING AT THE NEW GOODS AND NEW ROOMS.

R. H. Macy & Co. had a grand Fall opening yesterday, which will continue to-day and to-morrow. It attracted thousands of ladies to the store, which now extends from Thirteenth to Fourteenth street, on Sixth-avenue, and the salesmen and saleswomen were kept busy throughout the day. The new building which the firm has just added to its store gives on Sixth-avenue the enormous frontage of 207 feet. On Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets the depth of the store is 125 feet, and the sales-rooms embrace an area of 120,875 square feet. The Sixth-avenue and Fourteenth-street fronts of the building are now reserved for the carriages of customers, the wagons of the firm, which have hitherto stood on Sixth-avenue, being stationed on Thirteenth-street. The great store is heated by steam and thoroughly ventilated by an apparatus which supplies 1,500,000 cubic feet of fresh air every hour. With this immense space at its disposal, the firm has not made any addition to the number of its departments, but it has greatly enlarged each of the old ones, and increased the stock in each. The boot and shoe department, which is on the first floor, at Sixth-avenue and Thirteenth-street, is elegantly fitted up, the cases containing the stock being faced with costly mirrors. A great feature of the new store is the art room, which is devoted to the display of china, silver-ware, and bric-à-brac. Here may be seen a choice lot of Vallurias Fayence, by Clement Massier, the articles being of unique design and beautifully decorated. The collection includes flower-pots, garden pieces, medallions, and table pieces in great variety, imported from Italy. In the art room are also to be found china dinner sets of Cluny, Royal Worcester, Copeland, Minton and Wedgwood make. The designs are all new, and the display is one of the finest of its kind ever made in this City. A large stock of Haviland's butterfly ware, in basket and shell shape, is also an attraction of this department. Strawberry cut-glass ware, by Bacarat, Thomas Webb, and also of domestic manufacture, is a prominent feature of the art room, while Oracquelle glassware, in various colors and quaint forms, displayed on mirror-tables, forms an attractive part of the display. In the hat and bonnet department all the latest styles from Paris are included, and the dress suit department is filled with elegant dresses by Rodrigues and Granger and Magentes, of Paris, as well as domestic suits made in the establishment of R. H. Macy & Co. One magnificent suit of brocade velvet is valued at $500. The lower floor of the great store is devoted to the sale of bonnets, jet goods, jewelry, gentlemen's furnishing goods, ladies' hosiery, laces, white goods, fringes, buttons, art pottery, boys' clothing, silks, cloth of all kinds, books, and a variety of notions. On the second floor is a restaurant which will seat 200 persons. Almost every want of a lady or gentleman can be supplied at Macy's, and the attendance at the opening yesterday gave promise of a splendid Fall business.

CHARGED WITH A HEINOUS CRIME.

A PRISONER IDENTIFIED AS THE MAN WHO ASSAULTED MRS. STUHR.

Charles Abbott, who is in the Hudson County Jail awaiting trial on a charge of grand larceny, was yesterday identified as the perpetrator of a much more heinous crime. Abbott was arrested about a week ago while in the act of eloping with the wife of John Graff, a wealthy farmer, of Bayonne, N. J. The charge of larceny is based on the fact that he had in his possession $80 and some jewelry belonging to Mr. Graff. Yesterday Chief of Police Meldrum, of Newark, and Detective Stainsby, accompanied by two women, drove to Police Head-quarters, and called on Chief Murphy. One of the women was Mme. "Laura," the keeper of a disreputable house in New-York. Chief Meldrum recalled to Chief Murphy the particulars of an outrageous crime that was perpetrated on the road between Newark and Arlington last New Year's night. On that night a lady dressed in deep mourning, and wearing a heavy crape veil, got off a Pennsylvania Railroad train at Newark and inquired of the station agent how she could reach Arlington. He told her she would have to hire a hack if she desired to get there that night, and a cabman who was known as Charles Bell was engaged. When a lonely portion of the road outside the city limits was reached Bell stopped, dragged the lady from the cab, committed a gross outrage upon her, and then, after robbing her of her money and her jewelry, left her unconscious by the side of the road. After a while the victim of the outrage partly recovered consciousness and succeeded in dragging herself to the nearest house, where she related her terrible experience and begged for protection. She said her name was Louisa Stuhr, and that she resided at No. 49 Warwick-street, Newark. The following day she was taken home and the Police informed of the outrage. Search was made for Bell, but he had fled, and nothing more was heard of him until Sunday, when Chief Meldrum received a dispatch from Mrs. Laura Barmore asking him if Bell had ever been captured. The Chief sent Detective Stainsby over to Mrs. Barmore's house, and she informed him that she had reason to believe that Bell and Charles Abbott were one and the same person. When Chief Murphy had heard the story, he sent Detective Birdsall to the County Jail with Chief Meldrum and his companions. On arriving there the two women were confronted with the prisoner and positively identified him as Charles Bell, the hack-driver. Mme. Laura claimed to know him well, and said that on one occasion she intrusted him with $40 to send to her daughter in Canada, but he embezzled the money. It is probable the Hudson County authorities will deliver him to the Newark authorities, so that he may be held for the more heinous crime.

INVESTIGATING OLIVER COTTER.

The examination in the case of Oliver Cotter, an employe of the Brooklyn Excise Department, was continued yesterday before the Commissioners of Police and Excise. Cotter is charged by William Jacobs with having taken bribes from liquor-dealers while acting as agent for the Temperance Brotherhood. The list in Cotter's handwriting containing the names of a number of liquor men, with sums of money set opposite each name, put in evidence at the last hearing of the case, was the subject of a long written explanation on the part of the accused to the board. In substance Cotter says that he gave the lists to Jacobs several years ago, with instructions to watch the saloons of the men whose names were on the lists. Jacobs black-mailed these men, according to Cotter's story, and when he confessed his crime to Cotter, the latter put down the amount Jacobs had received from each man. Jacobs promised to mend his ways if he were given a chance, and induced Cotter to give him back the evidences of his guilt, so that he might destroy them. The lists were preserved by Jacobs, and are now brought in evidence against Cotter. The latter made some further explanation while the board was in executive session. He desired, he said, to make his explanation in executive session because he intended laying the same evidence before the Grand Jury to secure the indictment of Jacobs and some others for perjury and conspiracy to injure him. Jacobs took the stand and repeated his charges against Cotter. Some unimportant testimony was given by other witnesses, and a number of letters that passed between accuser and accused when they were working together as agents of the Temperance Brotherhood were submitted, after which the hearing was closed. The Commissioners reserved their decision.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

The exercises in connection with the fourth annual Commencement of the Training School for Nurses will be held on Thursday, beginning at 3 P. M., at the Charity Hospital on Blackwell's Island.

Assignments for the benefit of creditors by José B. Ross to Robert A. Morrison, with $6,650 preferences, and by Robert J. Dunlop to William H. Merriam, were filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday.

A musical and literary entertainment will be given to-morrow evening at the Alexander Chapel, Nos. 7 and 9 King-street, under the auspices of the Young Men's Association of Romelyn Chapel and the Alexander Literary Society.

The introductory lecture of the University Medical Department course, session of 1880-81, will be delivered by Prof. Alfred L. Loomis, M. D., this evening, at No. 410 East Twenty-sixth-street. His theme will be the "Relation of Clinical Study to Medical Progress."

The evening classes of the Young Men's Christian Association will be opened on Oct. 1 and 2, for the benefit of members desiring to learn writing, book-keeping, phonography, German, French, Spanish, vocal music, and gymnastics. The customary course of popular lectures and medical talks will be given during the Winter and Spring.

The following named members of the troupe of Mlle. Sara Bernhardt will leave Havre on the steamer Wieland, of the Hamburg-American Line, on Saturday, Oct. 16: Messrs. Defosses, manager; D'Orsay, Chamounin, Bouilloud, Thefer, Gangloff, Delétraz, Sally, Joliet, Mmes. Delétraz, (Mlle. Méa,) and daughter, Sally, Miles. Marie, Sidney, Mme. Joliet.

Controller Kelly has issued a notice to the effect that under an act passed by the last Legislature, property-owners may pay all taxes levied prior to 1877, with interest at the rate of 7 per cent., provided payment is made before Oct. 1. Taxes not paid on or before that date will be chargeable with interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, and the property will be liable to be sold.

John Pope, of No. 402 East Forty-eighth-street, was stabbed in the cheek on Sunday night by three members of the slaughter-house gang, named John McGowan, Timothy Mullen, and Richard Harman. They were arrested yesterday morning by Detectives McGowan and Tooker, of the Nineteenth Precinct, and were held for trial in the Yorkville Police Court in default of $1,000 bail each.

Coroner Knox held an inquest yesterday in the case of John Dorsey, who was fatally stabbed on Thursday morning by one of his companions. The jury rendered a verdict against John Nash and John McMahon, two of Dorsey's companions, the former as the principal and the latter as an accessory to the murder. The prisoners were committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Thomas Maypother, the hack-driver who assisted John Brown, Frederick Walling, and Thomas Fay in the burglary at McCreery & Son's establishment, pleaded guilty in General Sessions yesterday. Judge Gildersleeve sent him to State prison for one year. All Capt. Brogan's prisoners have now been disposed of—Brown, Walling, and Fay having already been sentenced to terms of imprisonment.

Isaac Levy, a Catharine-street clothing dealer, was sentenced to three years and six months in State prison for receiving a valuable shawl stolen from Mrs. Dalphin. He was released on $3,000 bail pending the result of an appeal and "jumped" his bail. Yesterday he voluntarily surrendered himself at the District Attorney's office, and was committed to the Tombs until such time as he can procure satisfactory bail.

Charles Jansen, the first cook of the steam-ship Newport, of Ward's Line, was inveigled several days ago into a saloon at No. 67 South-street, where, it is alleged, he was robbed of $30 in money and 90 cigars by Frederick Elixman, Charles Tinken, and Louis Cirwoncka, a Russian. The two former were arrested soon after, and Cirwoncka, who is second cook on the Newport, was taken into custody last evening by Sergt. Oates, of the First Precinct.

William Kelley, of No. 324 East Thirty-first-street, who assaulted Officer Lawlor, of the Twenty-first Precinct, on Sunday night, was yesterday held, in the Yorkville Police Court, to await the result of his victim's injuries. The physicians at Bellevue Hospital, where Officer Lawlor is, say that he will not be out of danger for some days. Thomas McCormick, the young man whom Kelley and others tried to rescue, was put under $500 bail for good behavior.

The Board of Trade and Transportation have selected the following delegates to the Shipping Convention in Boston on Oct. 6: Ambrose Snow, E. B. Sutton, John Roach, Simon Sterne, and Thomas P. Ball. Other delegates will be sent from the following New-York organizations: Chamber of Commerce, Maritime Association, Produce Exchange, Hardware Board of Trade, Stationers' Board of Trade, Ship-owners' Association, and New-York State Millers' Association.

Mrs. Mary Riordan, who occupies apartments on the second floor of No. 1,060 First-avenue, went out yesterday afternoon, leaving her three children locked up in the rooms. During her absence the little ones, playing with matches, set fire to the window curtains. Their screams attracted the attention of the tenants, who gave an alarm. Patrolman Roche, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, promptly responded, and bursting open the door, rescued the children. The fire was quickly extinguished before any material damage was done.

Collector Merritt yesterday presented to Capt. Holmes, of the American ship Seminole, a richly-engraved gold beaker, forwarded to the Collector by the British Government, and bearing the following inscription: "Presented by the British Government to Capt. Holmes, Master of the ship Seminole, of New-York, in acknowledgment of his humanity and kindness to the Master and crew of the British ship Kurrachee, which was wrecked at sea on the 23d of November, 1879." Capt. Holmes found the Kurrachee dismasted and water-logged two days east of Sandy Hook.

Annie Dopson, a servant at the residence of Mr. William A. Booth, President of the Third National Bank, was accused in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday of stealing $386 worth of jewelry from her former employer, the Rev. James D. Wilson, of No. 348 West Fifty-seventh-street, on June 26 last. Her answer to the charge was that a young man whose attentions she encouraged had induced her to admit him to the house, and that he afterward gave her a portion of the proceeds of the robbery. About $160 worth of the stolen jewelry was found in her trunk. Justice Bixby committed her in default of $2,000 bail.

The Grand Jury have found indictments for maintaining disorderly houses against the owners of some of the "saloons" in the Twenty-ninth Precinct. The parties indicted are Thomas Gould, William H. Munn, and a man named Langton, who keep a place at Thirty-first-street, near Broadway; Abraham Bernhardt, Madam Sanchez, and a man named Hayes, of the "Buckingham;" William D. Jachmann, of the "Newport;" Commodore Nutt, of the "Arion;" John McDonough and Hamilton Brook, of the "Star and Garter;" and James Irving, William Borst, and William Arras, of the "Empire." The parties have all been notified to appear in the Court of General Sessions, and give bail to stand trial when called upon.

The regular pastoral work of the Church of the Holy Trinity, which has partially been interrupted by Dr. Tyng's late serious illness, will now be resumed. The church has a great number of religious, missionary, and aid societies, and its condition was probably never better, or its general prospects more promising than now. At present the Pastor and people are working vigorously to prepare for the reception and entertainment of the Episcopal General Convention, which will hold its triennial session in the church building next month. The House of Bishops will sit up stairs in the chapel, and the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies in the main body of the church below. The meetings of the convention are looked forward to with great interest by Dr. Tyng and all connected with his church.

BROOKLYN.

George F. Mitchell is informed that he cannot vote unless he attains his majority before election day.

The polls will be open for the registration of voters to-morrow from 7 A. M. to 10 A. M. and from 5 P. M. to 10 P. M. Only two other days after to-morrow remain during which voters in this county can have an opportunity to register.

Sheriff Riley levied on the New-York and Brighton Beach Railroad, in the suit of Titus B. Eldridge, formerly counsel to the road, and satisfied a judgment of $18,000. Yesterday a motion was made before Justice Gilbert to open the judgment. Decision reserved.

Late on Sunday night Capt. Leavey arrested Michael Fey, of No. 63 Columbia-street, the man who caused the death of Patrick Dougherty, of No. 57 Columbia-place. Both men were grain-shovelers. In a quarrel about the Grain-shovelers' Union, of which the deceased was not a member, Fey struck Dougherty in the face with his fist, knocking him down. Dougherty's skull was fractured by the fall. The arrest was made at the residence of Thomas Eustace, No. 149 East Fiftieth-street, New-York, where Fey was hiding since the death of Dougherty.

A. O. Kitchen has brought suit for absolute divorce against his wife, Sarah B. Kitchen. Ex-Assemblyman Thomas Munday is named as *particeps criminis*. Mr. Kitchen some days ago found an overcoat on his premises. It was claimed by Munday, who procured Kitchen's arrest on a charge of stealing the garment. Subsequently Munday withdrew the charge, and exonerated Mr. Kitchen. The latter, while making an inquiry with a view of finding out how Munday's coat came to be on his premises, discovered evidence upon which the divorce suit is based.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

John Dubois, of Albany, a brakeman on the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad, was picked up yesterday morning lying unconscious between the tracks a little distance south of Tarrytown. He was taken to St. John's Riverside Hospital, at Yonkers, where he was found to be suffering from several scalp wounds and bruises. He did not know how he had received his injuries, but supposed he must have been struck by one of the many bridges which cross the railroad tracks.

The twenty-fourth annual exhibition of the Society of Agriculture and Horticulture of the town of Yorktown, will commence on their grounds at Crom Pond, to-day, and continue through Wednesday and Thursday. The society expects this fair to excel any yet given by it. A large new tent has been bought at considerable cost, and other improvements have been made. The annual address will be delivered by Mr. James Wood, of Mount Kisco, on Thursday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

NEW-JERSEY.

William Lynch, a New-York roofer, fell from the peak of Mr. Colyer's house at Greenbriar yesterday morning, and received such injuries that he died while being conveyed to New-York on the cars.

The Hon. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, ex-United States Senator from New-Jersey, is lying seriously ill at his Summer residence in Raritan, near Somerville. He is said to have received a stroke of paralysis.

Two barns belonging to Eleaser Ogden and situated near the centre of Newton were destroyed by an incendiary fire Sunday. Their contents, consisting of two horses and sleighs, some harness, and a quantity of hay and potatoes, were also destroyed. The loss will amount to about $2,000. J. C. Williams's barn was also set on fire, but the flames were discovered and extinguished almost immediately.

Frank P. De Clark, the night agent of the Midland Railroad in Jersey City, was crushed between a car and the platform, near Green-street, at 11:30 o'clock Sunday night, and killed, the body being shockingly mutilated. He was sitting on the edge of the platform waiting for the arrival of the milk train and fell asleep. De Clark leaves a widow and child. He was the son of Cornelius De Clark, Constructing Engineer of the Jersey City and Albany Railroad.

The September term of the Passaic County Courts opens to-day. The trial of William Dalzell for manslaughter at Garret Mountain last May is set down for this term, before a foreign jury, but will probably be postponed until January. Several persons who participated in the riot which followed Dalzell's shooting of the alleged trespasser on his property are expected to be tried soon. The trial of Komah Nyman for murdering his father at Passaic last November is set down for next Tuesday.

Mary A. Smith and Katie Eagen, two young girls, little more than children, were arraigned in the Essex County Court of Sessions yesterday on a charge of stealing $65 from Mrs. C. Elsworth, of East Orange. They both pleaded guilty and were remanded for sentence. Only two weeks ago the same girls were before the court as disorderly persons, but their youth excited Judge McCarter's pity, and as they seemed penitent and anxious to reform he discharged them with some good advice. As it now appears that they are thoroughly depraved they will be sent to some reformatory institution.

Yesterday a gang of 150 Hungarians was put to work on the Bergen County Short-cut Railroad, projected by the New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company to shorten the road between Hohokus and Rutherford and avoid the objectionable grades and curves on the present route. It is hoped to get the new road in running order by Nov. 1. The work is to be pushed with the utmost vigor. Some of the property-owners along the line are indignant that they have not been consulted, and say they have not been spoken to about the right of way that is marked out across their farms.

Mr. Weidmann, the Paterson silk dyer, whose works have been put under an injunction on complaint of his neighbors, yesterday refrained from blowing his immense whistle, did not have the "spanking machines" running, and declares that he will substitute some other machine to do their work, and that night work will cease Oct. 1, and that he will not run on Sundays any more. He also hopes to stop the unpleasant smell that arises from the establishment. As the carrying out of all these improvements will obviate the objections raised by his neighbors, it is expected that the chancery proceedings instituted by the property-owners in the vicinity will be discontinued. Mr. Weidmann's concessions are a complete victory for the complainants.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY'S FIGHT.

The reports that the Pennsylvania Railroad sided with the Standard Oil Company in their late fight with the Central Railroad of New-Jersey are denied. On Saturday night the Standard Company's pipes were laid as far as Newark, when the scene of operations was changed to the Pennsylvania Railroad bridge crossing the Hackensack River. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, finding the object of the Standard Company to be to connect their Communipaw works by pipes with the Erie Railway, refused, it is said, to permit the pipes to be laid across their bridge, and, fearing the bridge would be captured like the Central Railroad bridge, the approaches thereto were spiked. A report received at Bayonne says the Pennsylvania Railroad tug-boats were out yesterday protecting the bridge by playing streams of water on the Standard oil-pipe men. At Avenue C, in Bayonne, the pipes cross the tracks of the dummy railroad, unused, but owned by the Pennsylvania Railroad. The Standard Company's Police were guarding the crossing yesterday, fearing the pipes would be torn up by the Pennsylvania Company. Henry Cadmus, the citizen of Centreville who was shot by the belligerent pipe men on Wednesday morning, has commenced a suit against the city and the Standard Oil Company. Cadmus says the Police could easily have put their hands on the man who shot him.

ORGANIZING FOR CO-OPERATION.

The Central Co-operative Board met yesterday afternoon at No. 291 Broadway, with Allen R. Foote in the chair. Simon Sterne, the Rev. Edward Beecher, and Richard H. Manning were added to the board. The most of the time of the meeting was taken up in appointing standing sub-committees. On the Committee for Organizing Retail Societies in New-York were appointed: William Abbott, A. F. Childs, John Gledhill, J. K. Ingalls, Dr. John Law, T. W. S. Middleton, G. S. McWaters, H. Macdona, W. H. Sage, J. P. Cranford, A. Van Brakle, J. Warren, S. Leavitt, Park Mathewson, and A. R. Foote. Among those appointed on the Trade Committee were J. P. Cranford, John Gledhill, and S. Marples. The Committee on Propaganda is as follows: James Bishop, E. V. Smalley, H. Macdona, William Abbott, the Rev. Edward Beecher, the Rev. R. Heber Newton, the Rev. Dr. Rylance, S. Leavitt, and Prof. Felix Adler. An Executive Committee was also appointed, consisting of the Chairmen of the different sub-committees. Mr. Foote announced that the Committee on Local Retail Societies would meet this evening at Room No. 25 Cooper Institute. A congratulatory address was read from the Philadelphia Co-operative Society.

BROOKLYN'S WATER SUPPLY.

The announcement by Engineer Van Buren that there were only three days' water supply in the storage reservoir at Hempstead has drawn out a proposition from a New-York company offering to construct, in connection with Watts's Pond, a portion of a canal, put up the necessary building, engine, boiler, and pumps capable of furnishing 5,000,000 gallons of water per day into the present conduit for the sum of $45,000. Engineer Van Buren, of the Board of City Works, who asked for an appropriation of $100,000 to dig wells sufficient in number to increase the water supply of the city 5,000,000 gallons daily, has sent a communication to City Works Commissioner French, in which he claims that under his specifications if the New-York company can furnish 5,000,000 gallons of water daily he can furnish 10,000,000 gallons. Both communications will be taken up at the special meeting of the Board of Aldermen to be held to-day for the purpose of considering the water question.

A HEROIC ENGINEER.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 27.—A special train from Sacramento with the First Regiment of the National Guard, returning from the State Fair, left the track on the Oakland wharf last night, owing to a misplaced switch, and the engine and tender went into the bay. The engineer, William Brown, stuck to the lever and the air-brake, and went down with the engine. The fireman was rescued. A number of passengers were bruised, but none were seriously hurt.

PREPARING FOR A STRIKE.

FALL RIVER, Sept. 27.—At a meeting of the Spinners' Committee yesterday, held to consider the advisability of striking at 10 or more mills in case of a reduction of wages in this city on Oct. 4, the committee decided to recommend a strike at all the mills in the city. The report will be presented to the entire union for action to-morrow evening, and will probably be adopted.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Bishop Stevens, of Philadelphia, is at the Gilsey House.

Benjamin P. Cheney, of Boston, is at the Brevoort House.

Gen. Robert C. Schenck, of Ohio, is at the St. James Hotel.

Prof. J. W. Churchill, of Andover, Mass., is at the Hotel Brunswick.

The Hon. George West, of Ballston, N. Y., is at the Grand Central Hotel.

H. B. Bigelow, the Republican candidate for Governor of Connecticut, is at the Hoffman House.

Alexander Brogden, of London, and Charles B. Sedgwick, of Syracuse, are at the Windsor Hotel.

Gen. B. H. Robertson, of Washington, and A. Leo Knott, of Baltimore, are at the New-York Hotel.

Major-Gen. A. Barlow, of England; President W. S. Clark, of Amherst College, and G. W. Roosevelt, United States Consul at Matanzas, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Neil Gilmour, New-York State Superintendent of Public Instruction, ex-Congressman John Hancock, of Texas; Charlemagne Tower and J. Dundas Lippincott, of Philadelphia, and Col. William Goddard, of Rhode Island, are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Weser, from Bremen.—Alex. Guitermann, Mrs. Lina Guitermann, Alfred Guitermann, H. J. Braun, Emil Lenz, Mrs. Elise Fischer and daughter, Carl Jungbluth, Nicolaus Petersen, Olof Ahlgren, Gustav Onken, Anna Bleujes, H. Ranken, Geo. Zeller, Catharine Schimpf, Martin Hohn, Charlotte Auer, Albert Rosenthal, I. Ohmann, George Langbein, G. Ackermann, W. Stichtenoth, E. Stichtenoth, Mrs. H. Oppenheim, Mrs. M. Schaden and son, John L. Ruowe, G. Schildt, Miss A. Kluhleskamp, W. Borgmann, E. Wahl and children, Mrs. E. Gerdes and children, Henry Gerken, wife, and children, the Rev. H. T. Duensing, Miss H. Marcus, Miss C. Dowel, L. Ohlrogge and family, Mrs. C. Schroeder and children, Miss Helene Dieckmann, Miss M. Sieben, Miss M. Lohse, J. D. Steilies, H. Weltsenkorn, Moses Dessenberg, A. Kohlenstein, Mrs. M. Prinz, Miss M. Schmidt, Miss E. Schmidt, V. Wellbacher, Miss M. Ahlers, H. Harlinge, Carl Otto, E. A. Kliebe, Dr. C. Klein, E. Schulz, P. E. Michelson, R. Haas, G. Nolte, Nils Sorensen, E. G. Reiter, B. Macke and wife, Miss A. Macke, H. Schmidt and wife, C. Hinse, F. Stuth, B. Hauff, Christopher Peterson, B. Roth, B. Marklin, J. Bender, Mrs. H. Natter and child, M. N. Drentwehl, M. Heimken, Anna Augustin, D. Hoft, Minna Fishbock, J. Schramm, Mrs. F. Rosenlehner and children, Mrs. F. Tilly, Mrs. C. Hacker and son, Dr. Schimunck, H. B. Stein, Mrs. Michael L. Sarisch and wife, Claus Petersen, H. Fishbeck.

In steam-ship Circassia, from Glasgow.—W. J. Bonnell, William Chalmers, Charles Kirkpatrick, Alexander John George, J. C. Reeve, Jr., Mrs. E. G. Kennedy, the Rev. Henry W. Syle, Miss Coggins, William C. Hannah, Mrs. Margaret Townsend, Miss Mina C. Scott, Robert L. Scott, Miss Wylie, Mrs. William Bevan, Miss Jane Bevan, Robert Wylie, Miss Janet Wylie, Miss J. Gordon, George Geary, Miss Nina Geary, E. H. Anderson, Jr., Miss L. Creighton, Mrs. S. Gordon, James Marshall, J. H. T. Jonstone, Mrs. Beaton, Platt Rogers, John L. Buel, Dr. H. W. Buel, H. H. Lincoln, Mrs. E. M. Daboll, Mrs. A. Jack, Miss Dickson, Miss C. Forrester, Hugh Allison, T. L. Selkirk, Robert Henderson, W. Forsyth, Charles Magee, Dr. Stark, Miss E. Hawley, William Aitchison, E. R. Meninger, John F. McKenzie, the Rev. F. E. Kipp, Mrs. Kipp, James A. Brown, Mrs. W. A. Johnston, J. Holyoke Barnes, Mrs. Mary B. Holyoke, John Campbell, Mrs. Campbell, Miss S. J. Williams, Edward Austin, Mrs. Austin, John Charlton, Mrs. Howes, Mrs. M. J. Seymour, Prof. Oscar Howes, A. A. Sharpe, Dr. A. F. Currier, Miss Marjory Williamson, Mrs. M. E. Jennings, George W. Mason, James Cameron, Miss E. H. Sandborn, W. K. Eccles, George A. Schassey, Master George Schassey, Master Willie Schassey.

In steam-ship Helvetia, from Liverpool.—Miss Crotty, Miss Barry, Mrs. Burnett, Mrs. E. Twamley, Mrs. Coupland, Mrs. J. Gunson, Miss G. Tench, Miss M. E. Childs, Mrs. A. McDowell, Mrs. White and infant, Mrs. Williams, E. Richards, F. Steavenson, F. Vandersteason, G. Pierce, Mr. Wurzburg, Miss Riley, C. Webb, F. Fraser, T. Pardon, J. Campbell, B. Mcswyny, T. W. Devereaux, Mrs. Devereaux, Harvey Devereaux, the Rev. J. A. Childs, D. D., A. P. Childs, Master H. Childs, R. Stella, Hans Kressig, the Rev. A. Boys, R. W. Johnson, Mr. Riley, Louis Grant, C. Shaw, Mrs. Shaw, Master C. J. Shaw, Master R. Shaw, Master A. Shaw, Master Alexander Shaw, George E. Stavers, P. Kingman, Dr. J. L. Thompson, Mrs. J. Cushing, Master Cushing, E. R. Cleland, J. Sheedy, Mr. Ryan, Mrs. Cleland, Dr. H. Cook, Mrs. Cook, Miss J. Cook, W. Baker, Mrs. Baker, Miss Brackett, Mrs. M. Kershaw, Miss M. Kershaw, James Brierley, J. P. Curran, F. Sparrow, J. B. Shaw, J. J. Nealis.

In steam-ship Vandalia, from Hamburg.—Consul Auguste Ziel and daughter, John Marcus, F. Kruger and wife, C. Juteman and family, Sophie Panke, Anna and Bertha Ahlers, Catherine Kierner, Bertha Borg, J. Lichtenheim, Emil Ahlfeldt, Carl Friedrich and family, Bernhard Koethe and mother, Richard Nehring, Elise Holleim and child, H. Schumacher, M. Laudi and child, B. Hoffman, Dorothea Heinrich and brother, August Eivers and family, Auguste Nissen and child, Pauline Hermben, P. F. West and wife, Nicolai A. Philippsen, Olga von Oertzen, Johan Schmied and family, Max Aroldt, H. Brusch, M. Mittman, Marie Kersten, Johanne Lorenz, Bertha Lorenz.

WESTERN UNION TIME BALL.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 27.—The Western Union time ball was to-day dropped correctly.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5:54 | Sun sets.....5:48 | Moon sets..12:05

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..P. M. 5:54 | Gov. Island..P. M. 5:43 | Hell Gate..P. M. 5:05

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..........MONDAY, SEPT. 27.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Franconia, Mangum, Portland, Me., J. F. Ames; Hatteras, Boaz, West Point, Va., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Rhiwindda, (Br.,) Allen, Cardiff, Geo. F. Bailey; Hipparchies, (Belg.,) Lyons, Liverpool, Burd & Jervus; Wister, Baltimore, J. S. Krems.

Ship Vigilant, Ross, San Francisco, Robert B. Van Vleck.

Barks Cyclone, Merryman, Havre, Carns & Barnes; Argonaut, (Ger.,) Bremers, Bremen, Hermann Koop & Co.; Casilda, Pike, Liverpool, Thomas Dunham's Nephew & Co.; G. de Zaldo, Miller, Guantanamo, Cuba, Waydell & Co.; Clementina, (Ital.,) Porzio, Elephant Point, British Islands, Funch, Edye & Co.; Boritel, (Aust.,) Tuscovich, Rouen, France, Slocovich & Co.; Lady of the Lake, (Br.,) McKenzie, Dublin, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Ariadne, (Norw.,) Hansen, Amsterdam, Funch, Edye & Co.; Constantia, (Norw.,) Tallaksen, Arendal, Norway, C. Tobias & Co.; Norway, (Norw.,) Mortensen, Marseilles, C. Tobias & Co.; Thor, (Norw.,) Jensen, Antwerp, Funch, Edye & Co.; Milan, (Aust.,) Millinvich, Rotterdam, Slocovich & Co.; Chimes, (Norw.,) Dahl, Rotterdam, Benham, Pickering & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Helvetia, (Br.,) Rogers, Liverpool Sept. 15, via Queenstown 16th, with mdse. and passengers to F. W. J. Hurst.

Steam-ship City of Atlanta, Woodhull, Charleston Sept. 24, with mdse. and passengers to J. W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship Circassia, (Br.,) Ovenstone, Glasgow Sept. 16, and Moville 17th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros.

Steam-ship Vandalia, (Ger.,) Tischvein, Hamburg Sept. 12, with mdse. and passengers to Kunhardt & Co.

Steam-ship Weser, (Ger.,) Wiegand, Bremen Sept. 15, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co.

Ship Richard III., (of Portland,) Hubbard, Helsingfors 73 ds., with old iron to order—vessel to B. F. Metcalf & Co.

Ship John Mann, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Scott, London 42 ds., with chalk to order—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Bark Abel, (Norw.,) Christensen, Newport Aug. 4, with iron to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Halcyon, (of Bath,) Dickinson, Carthagena 57 ds., via Gibraltar, with iron ore to order—vessel to Benham, Pickering & Co.

Bark Topdal, (Norw.,) Olsen, Rotterdam 41 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to C. Tobias & Co.

Bark Florence L., (Br.,) Grierson, Belfast, via Delaware Breakwater, 50 ds., in ballast to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Bark Stillwater, (of St. John, N. B.,) Delap, Liverpool 48 ds., with coal to Perkins & Co.—vessel to J. W. Parker & Co.

Bark Emerald, (Norw.,) Petersen, Laurvig 41 ds., in ballast to C. Tobias & Co.

Bark Caterina Cappurro, (Ital.,) Cappurro, Dunkirk 57 ds., in ballast to Benham, Pickering & Co.

Bark Anders Dedekam, (Norw.,) Larsen, Pillau 54 ds., with iron and rags to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Molilamo, (Br.,) Hollywood, Cork, via Sydney, C. B., 35 ds., in ballast to Scammell Bros.

Bark H. A. Parr, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Robbins, Pillou 61 ds., with iron and empty barrels to order—vessel to J. W. Elwell & Co.

Bark J. F. Whitney, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Spicer, Rotterdam 36 ds., with iron and barrels to order—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Bark Glenida, (of Pembroke,) Corking, Cow's Bay, C. B., 12 ds., with coal to Perkins & Co.—vessel to Brett, Son & Co.

Bark Elgin, (of St. John, N. B.,) Turner, Rotterdam 39 ds., with iron and barrels to order—vessel to P. J. Nevins & Son.

Bark Edwin, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Young, Boston, in ballast to C. W. Bertaux.

Bark Emanuele Accame, (Ital.,) Bonetto, Cork 36 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co. Anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Bark G. S. Pinery, (of St. John, N. B.,) Foster, Calais 38 ds., in ballast to J. W. Parker & Co. Anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Bark Antoinette Accame, (Ital.,) Ascali, Genoa 65 ds., in ballast to order. Anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Bark Skjold, (Norw.,) Tonnesen, Amsterdam 47 ds., in ballast to Benham, Pickering & Co.

Bark Chapman, (Norw.,) Olsen, St. Malo 47 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Emilia, (Russ.,) Nordgren, Plymouth 40 ds., with clay to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Louise, (Norw.,) Dahl, Aberdeen 42 ds., in ballast to order.

Bark Resolution, (of Fall River,) Kelsey, Bangor, with ice to F. H. Smith & Co.

Brig Water Lily, Perry, St. Croix 16 ds., with sugar and molasses to Bartram Bros.—vessel to G. M. Smith.

Brig C. P. Sherwood, (Br.,) Newcomb, Sydney, C. B., 14 ds., with coal to Perkins & Co.—vessel to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Brig Junita, (Span.,) Baeta, Port Lemon, Costa Rica, 46 ds., with cedar and wine to J. E. Brown—vessel to J. Durand.

Brig Teresina, (Ital.,) Isso, Almeria 50 ds., with iron ore to order—vessel to Lawrence, Giles & Co.

Brig O. K., Le Brance, of and from Halifax 9 ds., with ice to order—vessel to master.

Brig L'Asia, (Ital.,) Cella, Limerick 61 ds., in ballast to order.

WIND—Sunset at Sandy Hook, moderate, E.; foggy off shore; at City Island, S.W.; cloudy.

SAILED.

Ships Louise, for Amsterdam; William Douglas, for Marseilles; barks Johann Koster, for Stettin; Charles Luling, for London; Nor, for Newry; Maple Leaf, for Lynn Dock; Mida, for Christiansand for orders; brigs Villa Hermosa, for Laguna; Dauntless, for Bangor.

SPOKEN.

Sept. 24, lat. 46 04, lon. 53, a British steam-ship showing letters L W K G, from — for St. John, N. B. All well on board.

Sept. 23, lat. 45 35, lon. 51 35, an American schooner showing letters T S C W, bound west.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Off Sand's Point, Sept. 27, bound in: Schrs. Henry Buschman, Holmes, from Windsor, N. S.; H. S. Bridges, Landrick, from Windsor, N. S.; Alice Borda, from Boston.

FOREIGN PORTS.

HAVANA, Sept. 27.—Sld. 26th, 10 P. M., steam-ship British Empire, Fawcett, for New-York; steam-ship Niagara, Baker, for New-York, at 6 P. M.

SMYRNA, Sept. 25.—Arr., bark Maddalena, Piraino, New-York.

BY CABLE.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—Sld. 23d inst., Salvatore, Capt. Dellacassa; 24th inst., Emma, Capt. Pendo; Hrvat, the latter for New-York; 25th inst., Bridgeport, for South-west Pass; Emanuele B., for New-York; Gaetano Maria; Kathinka; Revello; Rosa Danovaro; Sevilla; Temple Bar, the latter for Baltimore; 26th inst., Francis Herbert; Norman; 27th inst., Niagara, for South-west Pass; Peabody, for Boston.

Arr. 23d inst., Dagmar, Capt. Johannesen; New-York, Capt. Sorensen; 23d inst., Armonia; Charlotta Alexandra; Frank, the latter at Elsinore; 25th inst., Johanna Kremer; Dewashick; Croydon; Helen Sands; 26th inst., Sol Stewart, off Scilly; Carrie Winslow, at Falmouth; Happy Home, at Plymouth; Sirius, Capt. Rolmy; Victoria, Capt. Tosnow; W. T. Harward, the latter off Scilly; William McGilvery; Zuba, the latter at Falmouth; 27th inst., Cintagonist; Bessie Parker, the latter at Falmouth; Fairy; Fido; Frisco; Maury, Capt. Hansen; Milo; Nuovo Principio; Padre Francesco; Susie; Tipo; Venere; Vesta, Capt. Patrisich; Washington, Capt. Colfero; Wave Queen.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 27.—The White Star Line steam-ship Britannic, Capt. Perry, from New-York Sept. 18, arr. here at midnight.

ROTTERDAM, Sept. 27.—The steam-ship Rotterdam, Capt. P. H. Lucas, sld. from Rotterdam on the 25th inst. for New-York.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 27.—The Guion Line steam-ship Arizona, Capt. Murray, from Liverpool for New-York, sld. hence at 10 o'clock A. M. yesterday, the 26th inst.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 27.—The steam-ships American, (Br.,) Capt. Wallace, from Baltimore Sept. 12, and Massachusetts, Capt. Walters, from Boston Sept. 15, have arr. here.

GLASGOW, Sept. 27.—The State Line steam-ship State of Florida, Capt. Johnston, from New-York Sept. 16, arr. here at 9 o'clock this morning.

LARNE, Sept. 27.—The State Line steam-ship State of Pennsylvania, Capt. Stewart, from Glasgow for New-York, sld. hence at 12 o'clock Sunday night.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—The steam-ship Paxo, (Br.,) Capt. Potts, from Montreal Sept. 8, has arr. here.

The steam-ship Cornwall, (Br.,) Capt. Williams, from New-York Sept. 11, has arr. at Bristol.

The steam-ship Caduceus, (Br.,) Capt. Satterley, from New-York Sept. 8, has arr. at Leith.

The steam-ship Highbury, (Br.,) Capt. Garson, from New-York Sept. 6, has arr. at Rotterdam.

The steam-ship Longhurst, (Br.,) Capt. Weightman, from New-York Sept. 12 for Antwerp, has arr. at Deptford.

The steam-ship Helvetia, (Belg.,) Capt. Mecklenburg, from New-York Sept. 11, has arr. at Antwerp.

The steam-ship Hermod, (Dan.,) Capt. Hein, from New-York Sept. 8, has arr. at Havre.

HAMBURG, Sept. 27.—The Hamburg-American Line steam-ship Silesia, Capt. Albers, sld. hence for New-York direct.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

Made from Grape Cream Tartar. No other preparation makes such light, flaky hot breads, or luxurious pastry. ☞ The rich cooking flavors, Royal Vanilla and Lemon, surpass all others in aroma, taste, and strength. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., New-York.

FALL OPENING!

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY,

SEPTEMBER 29 AND 30.

PARIS BONNETS,

ROUND HATS,

IMPORTED COSTUMES AND CLOAKS,

WRAPS AND WALKING SUITS.

H. O'NEILL & CO.,

321 to 329 6th-av., corner of 20th-st.

Silver Opening.

GORHAM MFG. CO.,

SILVERSMITHS,

(OF PROVIDENCE,)

will open on Monday, Oct. 4, an entirely new line of Solid Silver Ware, carefully prepared during the past eight months, to meet the wants of their City patrons, including many specimen pieces of a high order of manufacture. In this assortment will be found examples of INDIAN, JAPANESQUE, and TURKISH, and a great variety of the OLD ENGLISH in Repousse and Engraved patterns. During the opening—to extend over two weeks' time—these goods will not be delivered, as there are few duplicates, most of the pieces being hand-wrought, and they desire to keep the assortment intact; but pieces may be selected during the exhibition for delivery at its close. This collection will be found in their Art Room,

37 UNION-SQUARE.

A collection of rich and beautiful embroidered Plushes has lately been received from Paris by ALEX. M. HAYS & CO., 31 UNION-SQUARE, corner 17th-st.

This importation of fabrics includes Sofa Cushions, Bed and Piano Covers, Tidies, and other draperies, presenting charming effects of harmoniously blended colors.

ALEX. M. HAYS & CO.,
31 Union-square, New-York.

DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

The importance of the nervous system, its power over life, and the direct bearing which it has on human happiness is thoroughly recognized; its uses and the danger of overtaxing it, whether through intense mental application, or by the excessive indulgence of the appetites and propensities, are proper subjects for consideration. When the nervous system is deranged, it is absolutely necessary to promptly seek advice from an expert who, for a long series of years, has devoted his whole time and attention to this study, and who, from his experience and practice, has learned to discover at once the cause and as promptly apply the remedy, thus avoiding the painfully slow seeking for the truth, so common to the inexperienced and so annoying to the patient, who, very naturally, wants to know without delay what is the matter, the extent of the derangement, the probabilities of recuperation, and the time required.

If the brain has become exhausted by intense mental application, depriving it of the power of connected thought, it can only recover its strength by being properly fed and nourished by the use of certain systematic methods. It is precisely the same with the nerves that preside over organic life. The value of this branch of medical practice can scarcely be over-rated, for it reaches marriage, the perpetuation of family names, the securing of hereditary titles, and the retention of estates in the same family.

From a long and large experience in this direction, I have been able to command by my success the thankful appreciation of some of the first families in the City and Nation; and I can communicate much that pertains to the overexercise of every department of the nervous system and the means of recovering its powers, whether of brain, appetite, propensity, or passion.

HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D.,
No. 144 Lexington-av., near 29th-st.
HOURS, 8 TO 1 AND 5 TO 7.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES,
No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

TOWN CARRIAGES.

We have now on view at our Warerooms, Broadway, 47th to 48th St., a Large Stock of Fashionable TOWN CARRIAGES, embracing BROUGHAMS, LANDAUS, LANDAULETS, COUPES, and T-CARTS, together with a variety of vehicles suitable for Country Driving, with a Full Assortment of the BREWSTER WAGON, of which we are Sole Manufacturers.

FOR MORE THAN TWENTY YEARS OUR PRODUCTIONS HAVE MAINTAINED ABSOLUTE SUPREMACY IN THIS COUNTRY, AND AT PARIS, 1878, IN COMPETITION WITH THE WORLD, WE WERE AWARDED THE HIGHEST HONORS, THE DECORATION OF THE LEGION OF HONOR AND THE GOLD MEDAL.

THE RUBBER-CUSHIONED AXLE, USED EXCLUSIVELY ON ALL VEHICLES BUILT BY US, ASSURES SAFETY AND COMFORT IN RIDING AND LARGELY INCREASED DURABILITY.

BREWSTER & CO.,
(Of Broome-St.)
Broadway, 47th to 48th St.
ONLY PLACE OF BUSINESS.

J. & C. JOHNSTON,
Broadway, 5th-av. and 22d-st.,
INVITE THEIR CUSTOMERS AND THE PUBLIC TO THEIR
FALL OPENING
OF
French Costumes
AND
MILLINERY
ON
WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY,
September 29 and 30.
J. & C. JOHNSTON.

Aitken, Son & Co.

Invite attention to a small and choice selection of the finer grades of Black Brocaded Velvets, including some very beautiful designs not to be found elsewhere, which they hope will receive the inspection of intending purchasers; also, to a fancy fabric of surah ground with raised velvet figure in leading colors—a novel and effective material for Combination Suits and Dress Trimming.

Broadway & 18th-st.

THE
N. Y. Weekly Times
FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

During the ensuing Presidential campaign the earliest and fullest reports of meetings, conventions, and other occurrences of political interest will, as usual, be found in THE TIMES.

This edition is PREPARED WITH THE GREATEST CARE, and is THE MOST EFFECTIVE DOCUMENT that can be placed in the hands of voters.

In order to place THE WEEKLY TIMES within reach of the greatest possible number of readers, it will be sent the next three months,

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